The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3149. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Various Points.

Quiet Along the National Lines Across the Potomac.

Full Particulars of the Battle of Monday.

Approximate Estimate of the National Loss.

THE OBSEQUIES OF COL. BAKER.

The Rebel Steamer George Page Cruising on the Lower Potomac.

From the Mouth of the Mississippi and Fort Pickens.

EXPOSURE OF REBEL MENDACITY.

Hollins' Story of the Defeat of the National Fleet a Humbug.

The Rebels Terribly Whipped at Santa Rosa.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24.

THE NATIONAL LOSS ON MONDAY.

The official number of the killed, wounded and missing at the Leesburgh fight have been received. We had 79 killed and drowned, 141 wounded, and there are 193 missing. The missing may be prisoners or straggling.

THE RECENT REBEL MOVEMENT.

An evidence that the falling back of the Confederates at Fairfax Court-house, three weeks ago, was a sudden and unexpected movement, is furnished in the fact that they set up telegraph poles, and stretched the wires upon them, from Fairfax to Falls Church, and had only completed the work on the Thursday previous to the Sunday when our troops advanced. They removed the wire as they fell back, but had not time to remove the poles, which are still standing, ready for Government wires, when our troops shall make an advance.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

Scouts who have penetrated from the centre of our lines to near Fairfax, report the same situation of the respective lines as yesterday.

A RECONNOISSANCE BEYOND VIENNA.

A reconnoissance in force, was made to-day from Gen. SMITH'S Division, consisting of two companies of Col. FRIEDMAN'S Cavalry, five companies of Infantry and two pieces of artillery. The result was the capture of eight rebels, fully uniformed, beyond Vienna, and further information obtained of the position and forces of the rebels in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court-house.

A VENTURESOME RECONNOISSANCE.

Major PALMER, of the Coast Survey, made a successful reconnoissance beyond Falls Church to-day, obtaining valuable information of the roads and topography of the country. Major PALMER had an escort of six cavalry. He was shot at four times, and what is remarkable, each of these four shots struck the same man and horse in the escort. One ball struck the horse, a second the saddle, a third the man, and a fourth the horse. None of them inflicted any serious wounds, the range being too long.

ABSURD AND FRIGHTFUL RUMORS

The city has been filled to-day with the most absurd and frightful rumors. I was told to-day at WILLARD'S by gentlemen who really believed what they said, that Gen. STONE had been drowned, Gen. BANKS taken prisoner, and that Gen. MCCLELLAN had only escaped a similar fate by the most desperate riding. Then I was told that ten thousand men had crossed the Potomac at Mathias Point, and were marching up to take Baltimore. Of course there was no foundation for either of these stories, but yet they were generally believed. If some of them get in the papers I shall not be surprised.

THE FUNERAL OF COL. BAKER.

The funeral of Col. BAKER, to-day, was very largely attended, and was in all respects an imposing display. The body of the deceased lay in state in the main parlors of Col. WEBB'S mansion. His uniform, as he wore it when he was killed, was examined by many curious spectators. The bullets had cut through the hat and coat, one ball going through his head just over the ear, and another going through the body from hip to hip. The body was escorted by the Pennsylvania Zouaves, and followed by the Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania and the Fourth Rhode Island, a detachment of his own regiment, his relatives, the President and his Cabinet, and a large number of distinguished citizens. MRS. LINCOLN also united with her husband in paying this last tribute of respect to an old and valued friend.

The hearse was preceded by a detachment of twelve men from the California Regiment, selected from those who rescued the body of BAKER on the field from the enemy. They had previously carried the coffin from the house to the hearse, and at the Cemetery deposited it in the vault.

After the process of embalming has been completed, the body will be sent to California, and buried on Lone Mountain, near the grave of Senator BRODERICK. The Committee of citizens from the Pacific coast, now here, intrusted with the arrangements, consists of Senators LATHAM and MCDOUGALL, Gen. DENVER, GEORGE N. WRIGHT, M. E. FLANAGAN, SAMUEL B. SMITH, of California, and GEORGE K. SHELL, E. M. BARNUM and CHARLES S. DREW, of Oregon, and WILLIAM H. WALLACE, of Washington Territory.

At the request of those charged with the arrangements for the funeral of Col. BAKER, Secretary SEWARD invited the Diplomatic Corps to be present. All except two accepted the invitation. Baron GEROLT, being indisposed, sent his regrets. Lord LYONS did not receive the notice in time to be present, but sent to the Secretary a note in which he pays a high tribute to the talent and courage of the deceased.

THE REBEL FIASCO AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Navy Department has at last official advices from the fleet off the mouth of the Mississippi. Commander HOLLINS proves to have run away almost before he saw our ships, and to have put back with all speed to New-Orleans. We lost no vessel, nor did the rebels do any damage to any of them, or kill or wound a man. The rebel battering ram fouled with the *Richmond*, and the two were drifting down towards one of our vessels, which got out of the way. As soon as the ram and the *Richmond* could be separated, each turned tail and made a straight wake for a safe port. HOLLINS hardly saw one of our vessels.

THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE ON THE POTOMAC.

The *Star* of this evening has rumors that the rebel steamer *Page* has been seen crowded with men in the vicinity of Shipping Point, Evansport and Budd's Ferry, and that small boats have been crossing the river at those points, and that the *Page* ran near the Maryland shore, and fired shots at our troops stationed there.

Several oyster boats that have arrived to-day were fired at, but not injured, by the rebel batteries. They report that the rebels are unloading the *Fairfax*, and have possession of the schooners *Mary Virginia* and *Blossom*.

It is reported at Alexandria that the *Page* ran within two miles of the *Harriet Lane*.

EFFECTS OF CLOSING THE POTOMAC.

Since the closing of the Potomac by the rebels, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is necessarily making extensive arrangements for the largely increased business which it must do if the army of the Potomac remains much longer in its present position. Long sidlings have been put in at frequent intervals, in such a manner as to substantially answer the purpose of a double track. Switches have been laid in every direction from the depôt, and storehouses built for the reception of freight. It became imperatively necessary that these arrangements should be made, and it will probably in a short time be a military necessity that the War Department shall resume possession of the line between this city and Baltimore and Annapolis, and so be able to control the running of trains and the transportation of supplies and munitions of war.

MERCHANTS ENTITLED TO THEIR PAY.

Provost Judge FREESE persists in his decision that New-York merchants are entitled to a *quid pro quo* for their goods. Messrs. CHAPMAN, LYON and NOYES, and J. T. MOORE, I believe, of the firm of C. W. & J. T. MOORE, Broadway, have secured goods in satisfaction of their claims. It seems that according to Judge FREESE'S idea, it is only necessary for the claimant to show that he sold the goods, and that the purchaser is in Secesh and won't pay. One of the Alexandria merchants complained to the President of the decision, but was informed that the authority of the Provost Judge's Court was fully recognized.

NO MORE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

The President has instructed the Deputy United States Marshal for this District to refuse to serve any writ of *habeas corpus* upon a military commander, and to inform the Judges of the District Court that in all matters pertaining to military affairs he has suspended the operation of the writ.

ANOTHER REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Col. FRIEDMAN was to-day authorized by the War Department to raise another regiment of cavalry, and a letter from the Assistant-Secretary of War was sent to Gov. CURTIN in furtherance of that object.

ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE.

This A. M., CARLISLE'S United States, WEEDAN'S Rhode Island, and FOLLETT'S Massachusetts Batteries, were employed in target practice at short range from Minor's Hill. The firing was admirable, and that of the Volunteer Companies was highly creditable, notwithstanding the limited period of time since their organization.

A REVIEW TO TAKE PLACE.

There is to be a grand review of the troops in Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S division to-morrow afternoon.

VIRGINIA GETTING TIRED OF IT.

The Government has advices from Louisville that accounts received there from Virginia represent that the citizens of that State are becoming very tired of the presence of the rebel troops, and anxious that they should leave the State, even though it brings Virginia under the rule of the Union. The occupation has already impoverished the State of everything to be eaten or worn, or used in any shape. Between the masters who have sent their slaves South, and the slaves who have taken themselves North, there is no prospect were the South to succeed, that Virginia would have slaves enough within her borders to make it politic or profitable for her to maintain the institution. She is struggling literally for a shadow, and exhausting her strength in the effort to grasp what is constantly receding.

NOT ALLOWED TO PROCEED.

A few days since Mrs. KERRIGAN, wife of Col. JAMES E. KERRIGAN, of the New-York Twenty-fifth, now under arrest, went with another lady beyond our outposts into Secessia. The avowed purpose was to visit the house of the lady, but they were compelled to turn back without reaching there.

ARRESTED AS SPIES.

The Provost-Marshal of Alexandria has in his custody two mysterious gentlemen, arrested while prowling near Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S outposts, under circumstances that led to a belief that they were spies. Failing to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and their physiognomies being decidedly against them, they were locked up.

ANOTHER ARREST.

PRESLEY HAYCOCK, a Virginian, residing north of Fall's Church, was taken into custody, to-day, on a charge of disloyalty. He has a brother in the rebel army, and another who is a prisoner in Washington. He refused to take the oath of allegiance, and is still held as a prisoner.

LIQUOR SELLERS FINED.

Two river skippers, who sold liquor to citizens of Alexandria, in evasion of the license laws, were arrested by Provost Marshal GRIFFITH'S orders, and fined $5 each.

THE REBEL MAILS FROM RICHMOND.

It is alleged that even now there are letters and papers received regularly in Alexandria from Richmond and other points South. Doubtless the arrests of spies recently will make these mails less regular.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN ALEXANDRIA.

The election in Alexandria, to-day, for a member of Congress to represent the Seventh District, took place on the theory that there was no election on the 23d of May. Nearly all the votes were given for S. F. BEACH, who will be declared elected. Congress will, of course, decide upon the validity of the election.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN ALEXANDRIA.

The Union movement in Alexandria is progressing. A Union flag-staff will be raised on Saturday.

RECRUITS FOR THE NINETEENTH NEW-YORK.

Major LEDLIE, of the New-York Nineteenth, returned to Washington this morning. He has been at home for some time recruiting three additional companies for the regiment. The regiment is also to have a battery attached, and when reorganized is expected to be one of the finest in the service. Major LEDLIE will probably be promoted in a few days to the rank of Colonel.

SANDERSON A BRIGADE COMMISSARY.

JAMES M. SANDERSON, the Caterer, has been appointed Commissary of Gen. WADSWORTH'S Brigade.

ISAAC BELL, of your City, I notice this evening among the guests at Willard's.

THE BATTLE AT EDWARDS' FERRY.

FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Repulse of the Union Forces—Heavy Loss—Gallant Conduct of the Men.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

EDWARDS' FERRY, UPPER POTOMAC, Sunday—6 P. M.

The Union troops have commenced shelling the rebels on the Virginia shore across the river, whether merely to drive them out or as preliminary to an advance, we shall probably know in the morning. As I intend to make my letter, as far as possible, a journal from hour to hour of what actually takes place under my own observation, I shall not attempt to anticipate movements, but only record what I see and hear. The firing commenced at 4:35 this afternoon, from VAN ALLEN'S Battery of two Parrott guns,—12-pounders,—the shells going well over to the Virginia side, to the north of Goose Creek. Their explosion is very distinctly heard. Seven shells have been thrown within ten minutes, without eliciting any response from our friends across the water. Gen. STONE is directing the movement. The tenth and eleventh shells fired were long range, the explosion not being heard for ten seconds. The next two exploded in five. The direction given to the shells is varied so as if possible to find out the location of the rebels, who are supposed to be concealed in a thick wood to the southwest, on the hill, and apparently a mile from the mouth of Goose Creek. The fourteenth sounded like a solid shot, and the three following shells, which made a loud explosion, brought no answering shot from the rebels.

At five minutes to 5 P. M. the battery in charge of Lieut. FRINK, situated in a field to the southeast and some quarter of a mile from the Ferry, also opened with shell, the two batteries keeping up the fire with rapidity, each missile exploding beautifully. Just as the sun is going down, the First Minnesota and Second New-York came down over the hill, and take the road to the Ferry. The sun sets gloriously, reflecting his rays from the thousands of bayonets which line the road. The firing is renewed again from both VAN ALLEN'S and FRINK'S Batteries. The troops are marching to the river with the intention either of crossing or of working a feint to do so, with a view of trying what effect the movement may have upon the enemy.

The air is perfectly still, and the close of this pleasant Sabbath is impressively calm and beautiful. The view of the Virginia hills from where I stand, near the battery, is almost enchanting. The echo of each report of our guns is heard from the opposite hills as distinctly as the report itself, and the explosion of each shell makes the third distinct report caused by each discharge. Something which resembles the sound of a drum-corps is distinctly heard from the Virginia side. The troops are drawn up along the bank in open order, and the order is now again passed along the lines to "Fall in." There goes a boat-load of troops across the river, which looks like a real movement.

The two companies, after landing, were recalled, but at 12 o'clock three regiments crossed over, encamping on the Virginia side. This was evidently designed as the opening of the campaign in Upper Virginia, and to-morrow, no doubt, the whole force encamped near here will be thrown over. There is every prospect of lively, I hope not of disastrous, times. The rebels will not do anything we wish them to. I now proceed to the camp near the Monocacy, to observe movements.

MONDAY MORNING.

The engagement has been renewed this morning. At daylight, portions of the Massachusetts Twentieth, Col. LEE, and the Massachusetts Fifteenth, Col. DEVENS, not over 300 in all, crossed over three-quarters of a mile below Conrad's Ferry. They crossed the island, which at this point is about 150 yards wide, and three miles in its extreme length. These two companies—viz., I and D, commanded respectively by Captains BARTLETT and CROWNINGSHIELD—met with no opposition on landing, and pushed on until they had reached the open space. This company (H, of the Fifteenth Regiment) went ahead as skirmishers, and were met in an open field by a company of 70 rebels, who fired the first volley, wounding ten and taking two prisoners. The company charged on them, and drove them back, but were in return driven back by a large cavalry force, besides a Mississippi rifle company.

This ended the contest for the morning; but a straggling fire was kept up on both sides until 1:30 P. M., when the rebels renewed the engagement with great fury. They attacked in front and on the right flank. At this time Gen. BAKER'S Brigade was arriving. They consisted chiefly of the Philadelphia Zouaves, under command of Col. BAXTER.

Col. VAUGHAN, of the Rhode Island, had also arrived, and, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded in getting one of his six-pounder guns up the ascent, being obliged first to dismount the gun. This piece, with the two mountain howitzers belonging to the Twentieth Massachusetts, were all the heavy guns on the field. The fire was kept up from the right flank and front with great activity, the rebels raining a perfect storm of balls upon the Union forces. The Twentieth, although mostly raw recruits, stood the enemy's fire like veterans. They ran up to the brow of the hill, delivered their fire, and only fell back to reload and repeat. This continued until 5½ P. M., the Union forces maintaining their position steadily against the deadly, raking cross-fire from the front and left of the woods.

At this juncture Gen. BAKER, who had dismounted from his horse, and was advancing at the head of his command, coolly, but resolutely encouraging his men, received a ball through his head, killing him instantly. The General's blood bespattered Capt. CROWNINGSHIELD, who stood beside him at the moment. He never spoke. His body was immediately taken to the rear by his men, who freely wept at their loss. He was placed in a scow, and transported to the island, and thence to the Maryland shore. His remains were sent to Edwards' Ferry, and thence to Poolsville. His horse, which had been left standing, was after wards shot. A small canvas satchell, containing his papers, I saw in the hands of a young man to whom they were delivered shortly before he fell.

This was the turning point of the battle. The rebels were five to one of the Union force, and the latter were finally ordered to leave the field. The retreat was made after the Bull Run pattern, with slight improvements, the men rolling, sliding, and almost turning summersaults down hill, to escape the galling fire which now assailed them from all points. The rebels were constantly reinforced, screaming like furies at each onset. Before retreating they threw the six-pounder down the hill into the river. The howitzers were left on the field, and fell into the enemy's hands.

The Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts Regiments suffered very severely, losing a large part of their numbers in killed and wounded.

The Tammany Regiment covered itself with glory. Capt. O'MEARA often rallied his command, throwing defiance into the very teeth of the enemy, and showing the rebels that he could *scream* equal to the worst of them. Capt. O'MEARA took charge of the landing, and refused to let any but wounded men enter the boat, ordering the sound troops to go back and pepper the rebels. His conduct was very gallant throughout, evincing a true and lofty courage. Lieut. MESSER took command of the scow, and continued to ferry over the wounded, who poured down the hill. Several times the rebels fired upon him as he was crossing with the wounded men. The fourth boat-load was capsized, by the men rushing into it in too great numbers, and the whole party, about fifty in number, well and wounded, were precipitated into the stream. Ten of the party, at least, were drowned. A great many tried to swim the river, and sank from exhaustion. One half of those who are missing were drowned in this manner. It is not yet known how many of our men have fallen into their hands. *The destruction of life has been far greater, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than at Bull Run.*

The officers of Company A, Massachusetts Twentieth, are reported safe. Officers of Company C—Capt. DERBER wounded in the face. Lieut. WESSELHOEFT swam the river, but has not been seen.

Capt. CROWNINGSHIELD, of Company D, was slightly wounded in the arm, and has not reported. Lieut. PERRY has not reported. Neither has the Captain. Lieut. MESSER, same company, was exposed to great danger, the balls whistling all around him, but he escaped unhurt.

Of Company E three officers were wounded. Among the wounded of Company A is Lieut. HOLMES, who was shot in the breast. He is the son of OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Capt. BADO, of Company G, swam the river with young WESSELHOEFT, but has not been seen.

Capt. PUTNAM, of Company H, lost his right arm, which was amputated at the old farm house on the island. He is doing pretty well.

Lieut. HALLOWELL, Company H, swam the river, and constructed a raft on which to transport the wounded from the Virginia shore.

Lieut. STURGIS is unhurt. Company I—officers all safe.

WILSON SIBLEY, Company G, Fifteenth Massachusetts, swam the stream, by advice of an officer who plunged in and went ahead. When they got half way across and in the strongest of the current, some twelve rebels fired at him. He saw their movement and dived at the flash, thus escaping their bullets. The officer was shot through the head, gave one loud outcry and sank to the bottom.

A young man who, a moment before, appealed to the Captain to help him, on seeing his friend shot, sank exhausted.

CHARLES HEAD, of Co. D, Fifteenth Massachusetts, says that when he was swimming across, he saw at least one hundred persons also making the same effort to escape from the tender mercies of the rebels. Among them he observed Col. BEVINS. There were many crying for "help," but he thinks not more than two-thirds reached the island in safety. He himself gave out when several rods from the shore, and sank to the bottom, but contrived to walk ashore.

I arrived at the ferry, and crossed over shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. Only three scows were in use, carrying say fifty men each, and occupying at least thirty minutes in getting each load over! I met wounded men returning in their comrades' arms, and bleeding from feet, legs, chest, head, arms, and every other description of wounds. I assisted in conveying them to a comfortable place in a large shed near the river, and proceeded toward the scene of action. Soon I reached an old farm-house, which was being used as an hospital. Groups of soldiers and persons not in uniform were crouching behind a corn-crib, built of logs, to shelter themselves from the bullets, which were now singing fearful music over our heads. The aim appeared to be at the house containing our wounded. In the yard, and covering its whole space, lay the wounded, dead and dying, in every stage of mutilation. The house contained two rooms, which were also full to repletion. Not a square foot of space remained unoccupied by the bleeding, wounded congregation. I took off my coat, and for half an hour rendered such assistance as an amateur surgeon could render. There was, as usual, a plentiful lack of surgical assistance, twenty poor fellows calling for aid, where only one or two could be attended to.

It was dark before the conflict closed, and I then recrossed the river and worked until this hour, (7 A. M. Tuesday morning,) in transporting the wounded in boats and litters to places of safety. I took my horse and rode to Edwards' Ferry, where I obtained a canal boat, in which a large quantity of hay was placed for the comfort of the wounded. I reached the Ferry, and by 2 o'clock this morning we had about forty poor wounded soldiers on board, and quietly proceeding to the Ferry. Some fifty wounded were taken to a barn half a mile from the line of the canal. A large number who could not be removed remained at the farm-house on the island, and multitudes were left dead and dying on the bank of the Old Dominion, their groans waking mournful echoes from the hills and woods. The officers have suffered severely. There is no way of ascertaining the actual number of casualties.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. MESSER.

Lieut. MESSER, of Company D, Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, who was among the first to gain a position on the Virginia side, about 4 o'clock A. M., gives me the following description of the localities. The landing, which was made in a batteau carrying only 28 men at a time, was upon a steep, clayey bank, ten feet high, very slippery. Having gained the top of this muddy bank, they struck a path which they followed to the left for about one hundred yards, when they filed right, went up over the hill, at an angle of 45 degrees, the top of which was some 100 feet above the river level. Here they came to an open space 150 yards wide and 300 long, which was surrounded on the right, left and front with a dense forest, in which the enemy were strongly posted, but entirely protected from view. In the rear was the steep hill which they had ascended. On the centre of the opening was a gully, and at the left a cow-path; thus, with the river behind them, the troops fought desperately. To think of retreat was equivalent to death by bullet, by drowning, or of torture and imprisonment among the rebels. The fact that Gen. STONE was known to have crossed at Edwards' Ferry, with a strong force, (it was between three and four thousand men,) with the intention of attacking the rebels in the rear, gave them great courage. How dreadful must have been the suspense waiting—waiting with such fearful odds against them—fighting in momentary expectation that they should hear the roar of friendly cannon in the enemy's rear. The reason why the reinforcements did not arrive in time to cooperate is not yet explained. A story prevails here (at Edwards' Ferry, where I am now writing,) that our force yesterday lost four out of six pieces of artillery after crossing into Virginia. It is not generally credited here.

Gen. STONE sent an order late last evening to hold the island at any cost. The artillery and Harris Cavalry, in consequence, remained on the Canal line. It was generally believed that the rebels would shell us out of the island in the morning, if possible.

As I write, (7.30 A. M., Tuesday,) the rebels are firing from their side of the river. Possibly an engagement is now going on. The Sixteenth Indiana and Sixth Pennsylvania have just passed to cross the river. The firing increases, and affairs look like a general engagement to-day. We are where the rebels could reach us easily with shells. There is another camp of the Twentieth Massachusetts just arrived—Capt. JOHN SAUNDERS, of Salem. The space surrounding the ferry is now compact with men and horses.

PARTIAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Brig.-Gen. E. D. Baker, killed.

Capt. Sloan, Fifteenth Massachusets, wounded in foot.

Charles G. Snow, Company G, Fifteenth Massachusetts.

L. E. Ball, Company G, Fifteenh Massachusetts.

Sergt. John N. Davies, slightly.

Wm. Coles, California Regiment.

James Cranberger, killed—fell in his brother's arms.

Lieut.-Col. Ward, lost a leg; remaining on the Island.

Washington Carpenter Haskins, Rhode Island Third Battery, slightly.

Frank Graich, Company H, Fifteenth Massachusetts, arm.

John Pierce, arm.

Samuel T. Smith, Company C, Fifteenth Massachusetts, of West Boylton, hip.

Wm. A. Edson, Company A, Second Massachusetts, kidneys.

Thos. Dwyer, Company A, South Boston, thigh.

John Handy, Company H, Baker's Brigade.

Capt. Watson, Oxford, Mass., Company E, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, shot while swimming the river.

Capt. Getchell, Blackstone, also shot in the river.

R. K. Cooper, Company C, Fifteenth Masachusetts, killed.

George Cutler, Lancaster, Mass., killed.

Wm. Lawrence, Litchfield, Mass., killed.

Sergeant John Merchant, Company A, Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, killed.

Willis A. Cook, Company C, Fifteenth Massachusetts, killed.

A. L. Fuller, Company C, Clinton, Mass., killed.

Col. Lee, of the Massachusetts Twentieth, a prisoner.

A. H. Rice, Fifteenth Massachusetts, Company G; ball through hip, abdomen and arms.

Frank Elles, Company A, BAKER'S California Regiment; wounded through arm—has the bullet in his pocket.

Wm. J. Holland, Company G; shot through hip.

Thomas A. Southwick, Company H, Fifteenth Massachusetts; wounded in knee and thigh.

Geo. W. Hobert, Company A, First California; ball through his back.

F. H. Marble, Company G, Fifteenth; two balls in shoulder and one in back. Laid eight hours in mud and rain before being discovered.

Henry H. Allen, Company A, California Regiment; shot in the thigh—flesh wound.

Wm. J. Cole, Company H, Fifteenth Massachusetts; left hip.

Lieut. Holmes, son of Oliver Wendell Holmes, wounded in breast.

Samuel Sibley, Company H, Fifteenth Massachusetts, bullet through each thigh and one in knee.

Henry A. Callar, Company H, Fifteenth Massachusetts, through lower part of the body.

Albert Stackpole, Company F, Twentieth Massachusetts, through shoulder.

The wounded were mostly sent down to Edwards' Ferry by canal boats, and were carried thence in ambulances to Poolesville.

A heavy northeast rain-storm has been prevailing for 18 hours, and the Potomac is rapidly rising. The difficulty of crossing will soon be greatly increased.

Half of the Fifteenth Massachusetts are reported to be killed, wounded, or missing. The Twentieth is nearly as badly broken up. I saw a member of the Twentieth Massachusetts to-day who had been over to the Virginia shore to look after our comrades. He was fired on, and compelled to leave. The condition of the wounded who came down to Edwards' Ferry this morning by a leaky canal-boat—the rain having wet many of them to the skin—was pitiable indeed. They are by this time safely in hospital.

The following are reported safe in the Massachusetts Fifteenth: Capt. G. C. Joslin, Lieut. Bartlett, Lieut. Corbin, Company I; Col. Deven, Major Keenboll. Lieut.-Col. Ward lost one leg—amputated at the house on the island.

I have no time for further details. E. S.

FURTHER REPORTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Adjutant NEWLIN, of the California Regiment, is reported badly wounded.

Capt. HICKS, of Company P, California Regiment, is killed.

Capt. BERREL, of New-York, of Company G, California Regiment, is wounded.

LATEST REPORTS FROM UP THE RIVER.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED, PRISONERS AND MISSING.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Gen. MCCLELLAN is now at his headquarters.

From the best data obtained from Harrison's Island up to late this evening, it is believed that the number of killed was 79; wounded in our possession and in possession of the enemy, 141; missing, now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, and wandering in the woods on both shores of the river, not exceeding 400; total loss in killed, wounded and missing, 620. This will be reduced by men returning to camp, as they are constantly coming in.

The officers and men behaved with the most extraordinary courage. They were pressed by an overpowering force, but stood firm until their whole supply of ammunition was exhausted, and then retreated to the river, and threw their guns and swords into the river, to prevent the enemy from getting possession of them. Col. RAYMOND LEE and Staff were furnished with a skiff to make their escape. The Colonel gallantly refused, and gave orders to use it for conveying the wounded across the river. It was filled with wounded, who reached the Maryland shore in safety, and the humane and gallant officer was taken prisoner. All credit is due to him.

Col. COGSWELL took command when Col. BAKER fell, and behaved with the greatest coolness and gallantry. He also is a prisoner.

Gen. MCCLELLAN returns with renewed confidence in the action and efficiency of his soldiers. The conduct of Col. BAKER, in his effort to rescue the Massachusetts and other men under fire, was heroic beyond description.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24—10 P. M.

Col. OWENS, of the Second California Regiment, arrived here to-night, direct from Edwards' Ferry, and has related the following additional particulars in regard to the recent engagement:

The force was 1,736 on our side, and of the number killed, wounded and missing, 237 belonged to Col. BAKER'S Regiment.

Capt. VAUGHN, who was sent over to bury the dead, reports that a large number of the rebels who were slain were carried away, while others were interred on the battle-field.

The impression is that their killed, so far, exceeded ours, owing to the efficiency of our artillery.

Lieut.-Col. WISTAR, who was wounded in the shoulder, arm and jaw, is considered out of danger.

Capt. MARKOE was wounded in the arm and taken prisoner.

Lieut. WILLIAMS, of Capt. POTMAN'S Company, was killed.

Col. OWENS further states that, immediately previous to the fall of Col. BAKER, the rebels made a flank movement to turn the latter's line.

Col. BAKER perceiving this, immediately wrote an order to be conveyed to the Tammany companies which had just arrived, and while the right was facing his command to meet the flank movement, and about giving orders to charge, he was killed, falling ten feet in advance of his column.

The field on which the battle was fought is circumscribed within an area of six acres.

Lieut. BENNELL, who was taken prisoner, reports that Col. HILTON, of the rebel army, was killed at the commencement of the engagement.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH ON TUESDAY.

The National Forces Withdrawn from the Virginia Side.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Yesterday Capt. VAUGHN, of the Rhode Island Battery, went over the river with a flag of truce, to recover some of the dead, and ascertain the fate of others. He was detained by the enemy, and had not returned at nightfall.

About 5 P. M., to-day, a rebel brigade was seen proceeding in the direction of Conrad's Ferry, and disappeared behind a wood, where it is stated there is an earthwork, mounting seven guns. The point is between the river and Leesburgh, two miles from the latter place, and about three miles from Edwards' Ferry.

It is supposd they are the same troops which attacked our pickets yesterday. About the same hour Gen. ABERCROMBIE sent word to headquarters that the enemy's force was advancing towards his position on the Virginia side from above and below, and asking for reinforcements. His command was seen drawn up in line of battle near the shore, and orders were issued to push over a strong force to his relief. Up to the present hour (10 P. M.) no attack has been made.

Five persons were arrested at Poolesville to-day, on a charge of being secession spies. They were examined and remanded to safe keeping.

The skirmish of yesterday was fought on our side exclusiuely by the independent corps of Andrew's Massachusetts Sharpshooters and Company K of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment. The enemy's force consisted of one regiment each from Louisiana Mississippi and Virginia. They attempted to flank our little force, but the terrible fire from the Sharpshooters—a rebel falling at each shot—and the firmness of Company K prevented the execution of their plan. The loss of the enemy was great, while only one of our men was killed. The skirmishers were aided by seveaal shots from our batteries on the Virginia shore.

EDWARDS' FERRY, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Yesterday on learning that a large force of the enemy were approaching and had arrived at two points, above and below, and in the immediate vicinity of the Ferry, it was judged advisable to withdraw the portion of our troops from the Virginia shore, both at Edwards' Ferry and Harrison's Island. This was rendered the more necessary from the high state of the water and the gale which made it a matter of impossibility to throw once a sufficient force to make our positions there perfectly secure against a general attack. The forces at Harrison's Island were removed first in the face of, and unmolested by a large body of, the enemy, who wisely, perhaps, forbore to make any demonstration. Gen. STONE commanded the Division opposite Edwards' Ferry, and removed them during the tempestuous storm in the night safely, and without any accident, he being among the last to leave the shore.

The numbers of the enemy are not known to outsiders, but it is inferred that they had between 18,000 and 30,000. Their positions were in dangerous proximity to the Ferry, and a night attack would have been disastrous to our small numbers there. This morning none of their encampments or troops are visible, except, perhaps, one occasionally passing along the road through the openings of the forest.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Ben McCulloch's Force Reported to be Cut to Pieces.

Defeat of the Rebels at Big Hurricane Creek.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Col. MORGAN, with 220 men of the Eighteenth Missouri, and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some 400 rebels at Big Hurricane Creek, Carroll County, last Saturday, killing 14, taking eight prisoners, and putting the balance to flight.

Col. MORGAN had 14 wounded and two mortally.

It is believed at LaClede that the notorious MARTIN GREEN had deserted Gen. PRICE, and is trying to raise another band of outlaws in North Missouri.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Democrat* from Jefferson City:

Col. MAGNEHER arrived from Tipton to-night, and reports it is rumored and believed there that LANE and MONTGOMERY had intercepted BEN MCCULLOCH, or some one assuming that name, in his attempt to join Gen. PRICE, and cut his whole army to pieces.

This report is also believed here.

We are reliably informed that about 500 rebels are congregated in and around Fulton, Calloway County, whose design is to seize some passing steamer or ferry for themselves, and burn the Osage bridge, on the Pacific railroad. A formidable and vigilant guard will be maintained at the bridge.

Gen. FREMONT is said to have discovered 180,000 bushels of Corn buried at Warsaw, and delivered it over to the United States Paymaster.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

THE REBEL STRENGTH IN COLUMBUS.

CAIRO, Thursday, Oct. 24.

Col. BUFFORD and Capt. DREWER, of Gen. MCCLERNAND'S staff, accompanied by several other gentlemen, went to Columbus yesterday on the propeler *Sampson* for the purpose of exchanging prisoners. The party were cordially received by Gens. POLK and PILLOW, and 16 prisoners were released. The town is well fortified. A battery of eight 24-pounders is placed at the upper end of the town.

Two forts are being built about 1½ miles from the town, but no guns are mounted.

The number of rebels in Columbus is not over 10,000.

THE ELECTION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Oct. 4.

The election for a division of the State, as ordered by the ordinance passed at the last Convention, came off throughout Western Virginia to-day. The vote in this city was not full, but overwhelmingly for "Division."

The reports from the interior, so far as received, show still greater unanimity for it. Thirty-nine Counties are included in the new State.

Messrs. LAMB, PAXTON and BATTELLE are elected delegates from this County to the Convention, which meets on the 26th of November to frame a Constitution.

[For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR SYRACUSE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMY—UNION OF THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS—APPROACHING FIGHT—FREMONT AND GEN. THOMAS—THE WOUNDED—GEN. MCKINSTRY, ETC.

SYRACUSE, MO., Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

I send you one more letter from this place, and do it devoutly hoping that a beneficent Providence may so order it, that it will be the last—that the next may be from a point nearer PRICE, at a point, if possible, within the roar of his and National cannon. Syracuse is mainly distinguished for being about equally remote from every point of importance and every object of interest; the only variation from absolute nothingness, is, by day, the vocal harmonies afforded by several hundred mules in a yard attached to the "Brayton House," (appropriate so far as the Bray is concerned,) and, by night, the excitement and activity consequent upon a position, the possession of which is disputed by millions of fleas.

By these two excitements, we are preserved from absolute stagnation—blessings, possibly, in disguise.

Of the movement of troops, there has been little or none since my last. FREMONT, last night, was within three miles of Warsaw, and probably ere this has entered the place and joined Gen. SIGEL. Gen. STEELE'S Regiment, the Eighth Iowa, is under marching orders, and will probably leave for Warsaw this afternoon, or to-morrow at furthest, while the entire Fifth Division, Gen. MCKINSTRY, will move in the same direction on Saturday. By that time the entire National force will probably be in motion, and by the middle of the week will have effected a junction at Warsaw. Gen. STURGIS left Kansas City on the 14th, and will reach the rendezvous at about the same time. One reason urged why the National troops are so slow in going forward is, the lack of transportation—an evil that should have been provided against in the start. However, the work of filling up this Department is going on rapidly—teams, wagons and saddle-horses are being brought in from the surrounding country, while more are being sent on from the East; and in two or three days we shall be ready for a forward movement.

The latest intelligence from PRICE and his forces is rather interesting. A scout, who left his camp, or its vicinity, on Sunday last, reports him at a point some twenty-five miles from Warsaw, in a southwesterly direction, where he had halted, and was engaged among some mills in getting provisions for his forces. The same authority also stated that PRICE was under the impression that FREMONT was following him with an immensely superior force—that his men were dissatisfied, hungry and ragged, dissolving rapidly, and in no respect anxious for a fight with FREMONT. If this latter assertion be true, it differs materially from the braggadocio of the Confederates during my last visit to Lexington—at which time they assured me with many an oath that they wished to meet forty thousand of our troops upon an open prairie, with only twenty thousand of their men; and so great is the height of the courage to which they have raised themselves by the unlimited consumption of whisky, the use of bravado, and the thought of their victories, that I think in making the assertion they honestly believed it. A man can brag himself into believing almost anything of his own prowess.

Yesterday, a messenger reached here from GEN. FREMONT, bringing the important intelligence that *Price had turned about and was retracing his steps towards the Osage*—either with a view of disputing the crossing of the river or of attacking the National forces at Warsaw. If this be the case, it is probable that he has been reinforced and is determined to once more give the Nationals battle. He has chosen wisely in selecting the banks of the Osage for a stand—the country on both sides is rugged, covered with timber, and generally most admirably adapted for defensive operations. Having possession of all the means of crossing, he can oppose an immense force with a comparatively small one; and particularly so as the banks are precipitous and the river both wide and deep. Probably no more favorable place for a stand can be found in the country than that afforded by the banks and the approaches of the Osage River. Here, a shot-gun or squirrel rifle is quite as effectual as a Minié musket, and here rifled cannon have no advantages over those of any other character. If PRICE does show fight here, the record will be a bloodier one, by far, than that of Bull Run or Wilson's Creek.

However, it will now not probably be long before the matter will be settled—if we fight. *I venture the assertion that he will be whipped*, unless our splendid army is mismanaged most wofully. The force under FREMONT is the very flower of the Western army. It is well armed, generally; has plenty of artillery, and has among its officers some of the oldest and most experienced in the service.

One of the latest *on dits* afloat is to the effect that Gen. FREMONT, during the late visit of Secretary CAMERON and Gen. THOMAS, challenged the latter to a little party of pistols for four. Whether it was that the time, which was sunrise, or the place, which was the prairie, was unsatisfactory to the challenged, or whether, as is rumored, it was religious scruples, which induced the gallant Adjutant to decline, is not certainly known; suffice it that he did so, absolutely and unconditionally. The reason for the challenge is said to be, that Gen. FREMONT charges Gen. THOMAS with being the author of all the charges against him and the originator of the misrepresentations concerning him and his course, which have lately so persistently and thickly assaulted the public ear.

There seems a slight inconsistency somewhere. If Gen. THOMAS is too pious to fight, he surely ought to be too much so to originate false and malicious reports—If pious enough for the latter and too much so for the former, there results a conclusion unfavorable to his personal courage or a discrepancy in his piety—several dilemmas with all the horns undesirable. The authority for the challenge seems indisputable—the reasons urged for declining it equally so.

In one of my former letters I had occasion to notice the unfeeling manner in which the National wounded were treated; further observation has shown me that there is a universal evil in this particular which needs a prompt and powerful remedy. A clergyman, who visited carefully the sick at Jefferson City, assures me that their condition was shameful to the last degree. At the time of CAMERON'S visit to this point, a car, containing 23 sick men and one nurse, was sent East from some point west of this. Upon arriving at California, the train was stopped to wait until the passage of the "special," carrying the Secretary of State. They lay in the car 24 hours without a mouthful to eat, and only such attention as could be shown them by one nurse. The result was that upon arriving at Jefferson City three of them died, and possibly one or two others have already followed their example.

I might relate other similar cases of brutality did space permit. I am glad to add, that Gen. FREMONT so far as I know, is not responsible for this state of things; and has, in many cases, where the matter was called to his attention, made personal efforts to provide a remedy. There are many reasons for these things, the principal one of which is, that many of the surgeons heretofore appointed have been politicians instead of scientific men—political hacks, who, unable to gain a living at home by their profession, have been kindly helped by political friends into their present responsible positions.

Prominent among the looked at here is Gen. MCKINSTRY. He is a man of 38 or 40 years, over six feet in height and of massive build, has black hair, black eyes and a heavy black moustache, looking very much, as he travels around town, like a high tragedian or the Big Villain in a melodrama. This last aspect is somewhat ameliorated from the wearing of glasses, but even these do not hide from the observer the glitter of an eye whose blackness is unequaled save by the darkest of midnights. His features are regular, not strongly marked, giving him rather a handsome than a distinguished appearance. He keeps himself measurably busy, is attended by no state, wears citizen's clothes, with only a star on his shoulder to designate his rank; may be seen at all hours of the day, strolling rather than walking about; is accessible but rough and repellant upon first acquaintance, yet soon after, if he likes you, will assume a confidential air—forgetting you in five minutes after. Such, in brief, is an outline of Gen. MCKINSTRY, upon whom are depending at present no ordinary responsibilities. Whether he will prove himself equal to them is a question which time alone can answer. The Fifth Division, which he commands, is the very best in the army—best armed, best drilled and best officered, and hence should give a good account of itself in a battle. Gen. MCKINSTRY'S face expresses any quantity of dormant determination, which, once awake, is promised ample support in his immense frame—a trait which will go no little way in giving effect to his efficiency as a commander.

There is some considerable sickness in this division, which consists principally of typhoid and bilious fevers, chills, rheumatism, &c., owing largely to the wet and changeful weather. The Sixth Iowa has only some 500 men fit for duty; and night before last over 100 men in that regiment were "taken down" and rendered incapable of duty. When the weather becomes more decidedly *Fall*, than a cross between December and July, there will probably be an improvement in the sanitary condition of our troops. There are probably some seven or eight hundred sick in this division alone.

The Fifth Iowa Regiment, which, for sometime has been stationed at Glasgow and Boonville, arrived here yesterday, and passed up to Otterville, where it will remain for a few days.

I am very strongly in hopes that my next will give you some account of the long-looked for fight, in which FREMONT is to settle the question of his competency. Warsaw is just now the point of interest in the State, and I leave for there in the morning, and probably will be able to hunt up some events of importance. GALWAY.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

OUR FRANKFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS IN KENTUCKY—NUMBER OF REGIMENTS ORGANIZED AND ORGANIZING—WANTS OF THE TROOPS.

FRANKFORT, KY., Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

Various causes have operated and are still operating, to retard enlistments for the National service in Kentucky. The State Legislature, looking to the expulsion of the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, contemplated the raising of State troops for that purpose, and for a period of twelve months. In every part of the State enlistments began for twelve months' men, and were progressing rapidly, when the Commanding-General of this Department, and the War Department at Washington, made known that no troops would be received for a less period than three years. Many men, who were willing to enlist for one year, did not feel that they could go into the service for three years.

The multiplicity of Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors has also tended to retard enlistments, and prevent the filling up of regiments. There are now over thirty skeleton regiments, containing from 300 to 600 men. There are probably now enlisted in these partially formed regiments enough to constitute fifteen full, complete regiments. The State Military Board, and Gen. SHERMAN, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, have indicated the wise purpose of consolidating these fragmentary regiments into full regiments, and prepare them at an early day to take the field. I trust the patriotism of the men aspiring to positions of field officers will readily join the Commanding General and the State Board in this effort to organize the regiments immediately for service. The honor and interest, if not the safety of Kentucky, demand this action.

The scarcity of good arms has tended to prevent enlistments. It is impossible to get Kentuckians to accept the foreign guns, unless they are Enfield or Minié rifles. This is all wrong. Nevertheless, the people of Kentucky will hazard their safety and honor before they will receive the cast-away Belgian and Prussian guns. Most of these guns are fair arms and equal to many of the American guns, and better than our revolutionary fathers or the pioneers of Kentucky had in their struggles with the British and Indians. I trust the Government will cease buying these guns from the gun brokers of your City. I will be money thrown away. Let us have only such foreign guns as the agents of the Government purchase in Europe.

There is an under-current of sympathy in Kentucky with the Southern rebels, and the rebels in our own midst do everything in their power to encourage and enlarge the circle of its influence. There are many men in this State who had strong Southern sympathies, but who, on the invasion of the State, did not hesitate to unite with the Union men for the expulsion of the traitors and were for the suppression of the rebellion. This sympathy with the South also affects the enrolling of soldiers for the National army. The delay in bringing into the field a number of Kentucky regiments is beginning to pinch the pride of Kentucky, and there is reason to believe that within the next thirty days there will be from fifteen to twenty regiments in the field in addition to those already in service. Kentuckians feel and express the opinion that it is disgraceful for them to fold their arms and see the brave defenders of their State, from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, enlisting for *three years*, or *during the war*, and pouring into the State and taking position in front of the invading rebel army.

Kentucky has now in the field five regiments organized by Gen. NELSON at Camp Dick Robinson. Gen. NELSON, who is a native Kentuckian and a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, has not only immortalized himself by raising this army for the defence of the State, but he has crystallized the name of Capt. DICK ROBINSON, and rendered it immortal, by making Camp Dick Robinson historical. NELSON has served his country on sea and land, and when he shall be able no longer to serve his country, it may be inscribed upon the memorial of him, "*Per mare et per terram.*" Gen. NELSON is now encamped near Maysville, Ky., with part of another brigade organized.

Gen. ROUSSEAU has his brigade of two regiments also in the field, and the first called into active service to meet the invading foe. The forces organized by NELSON and ROUSSEAU constitute seven full regiments.

Gen. NELSON has large parts of his brigade completed, and Gen. J. T. BOYLE has one regiment of his brigade, Col. GRIDER'S, organized, and three others progressing towards completion. Col. WARNER'S regiment, the second of Gen. BOYLE'S Brigade, is nearly full, and will be completed within twenty days.

Col. JAS. S. JACKSON'S Cavalry Regiment, at Owensboro, on the Ohio River, is nearly ready for the field. The gallant Colonel will soon be at the head of it, in front of the enemy.

Col. HAWKINS, Col. BURBRIDGE and Col. MCHENRY also have regiments in the same vicinity far advanced to completion. In the northern and central portions of the State, there are many regiments partially formed, and these will soon be consolidated into full regiments, and Kentucky can, and I believe will, have between twenty-five and thirty regiments in the field. It can be, and I trust will be, increased to forty regiments. With 40,000 soldiers from Kentucky and as many more from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, we will have a formidable army to coöperate with the army of the Mississippi to open that great thoroughfare of commerce and take New-Orleans.

In addition to the lack of arms, it is impossible to procure blankets and army clothing for our troops as fast as they enlist. Gen. WM. A. DUDLEY, Quartermaster-General of Kentucky, has contracted for a large amount of clothing in your City and in Louisville, which will soon be completed and ready for distribution. Col. GILL and other members of the Military Board are coöperating with Gen. DUDLEY, and will use every exertion to procure everything to render the Kentucky troops comfortable. Gen. DUDLEY, I understand, will visit your City next week, in reference to matters connected with his office.

The Military Board have procured the services of J. F. SPEED, Esq., of Louisville, one of the ablest and best business men of the State, to procure arms from the Government, or purchase them of the manufacturers for the State. Through the influence and exertions of Gen. DUDLEY and Mr. SPEED, no doubt is entertained that Kentucky will be supplied with arms and clothing for all the soldiers she can bring into the field.

Kentucky, however, will need a large addition of forces over what she can supply. The enemy have increased their forces largely in Kentucky, and will hold a large portion of the State, if not speedily repelled.

BUCKNER, I just learn, has advanced 2,000 of his men within twelve miles of Greensburgh, and ZOLLICOFFER is advancing from Cumberland Ford. A collision must come off soon. I trust that more troops will be thrown into Kentucky, and the rebels driven back, and the war carried into Tennessee.

INDIANS IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* says:

"We have received from many quarters the statement that there are two Indian regiments in BUCKNER'S camp, and we have heard the statement contradicted. We are not prepared to say whether it is true or not. The evidence that it is a fact is direct, and we have no sufficient reason to reject it."

PASSING THE POTOMAC BATTERIES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. TRANSPORT ALBANY, Anchored off Fortress Monroe, SUNDAY, Oct. 20, 1861.

We succeeded in passing the batteries on the Potomac River in a fog, without sustaining serious injury. Your correspondent, as well as Capt. CHADSEY, is constrained to think that every useful point between Indian Head and Aquia Creek, on the aforesaid river, is fortified—of course, to an extent, or in a manner, that cannot well be imagined. While passing the two points mentioned in the foregoing, we heard an occasional discharge of musketry, beating of drums, and a continuous sounding of the bugle. Some fifteen or twenty vessels are lying off Indian Head, waiting to go down the river; and near Smith's Point we found over thirty at anchor, waiting for an opportunity to go up. During the night, the rebels fired on vessels which passed in our sight. W.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., Thursday, Oct. 17.

The reliable gentleman who passed through Lebanon yesterday from the South, and who placed me in possession of files of late Southern papers, gave me much information as to the state of affairs at the South which would prove interesting to your readers; and I only regret that many of his revelations were made under an injunction of secresy. He is a gentleman of intelligence, discretion, close observation and experience as a traveler, and, by the observance of the rule to keep his eyes and ears open and his mouth closed, he became thoroughly posted in reference to rebel movements and designs without for a moment exciting the suspicion of the enemy.

He informs me that the people of the Southern States are making extensive preparations to meet and repel invasion from the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts.

There are now in the State of Georgia alone no less than 30,000 men in the service, but, the State was unable to arm more than half that number. An extensive foundry for the manufacture of cannon has been established at Atlanta, and large numbers of heavy field-pieces and some siege guns have already been turned out. Georgia had sent 5,000 troops to Virginia, but when her coast was seriously threatened, she recalled them, offering to substitute 5,000 raw recruits. The original 5,000 were not returned to her, however. The Gulf States have cannon in abundance, but are sadly in need of muskets and small arms. The *Bermuda*, which ran the blockade and arrived at Savannah, brought over but 6,500 stand of arms, and not the almost fabulous number accredited to her.

Great preparation is making in North Carolina to resist the contemplated Federal invasion. It is their design to impress the Government at Washington with the idea that the Federal troops can make an easy conquest of North Carolina; to inveigle them a considerable distance inland, and, at the proper time, to pounce upon and utterly annihilate them. In other words, they flatter themselves that they have all the preparation made necessary to entrap the Federals.

The Federal troops have made rapid progress in the work of fortifying Ship Island, and are now able to hold it against any force the rebels can bring against it. My informant does not entertain a hope that the Federal Navy can operate successfully against New-Orleans. He says the rebel preparations for the defence of the place are on a grand scale, and so formidable as to render the city secure against any assault from any naval force the Government can at present command.

Great improvements have been made recently in the means of defence along the Mississippi River. The batteries of small field-pieces at first erected have been exchanged for heavy siege guns, and many points have been fortified within a few weeks, which were until then assailable and unprotected. They have sent out from Memphis alone a fleet of ten gunboats, which are operating between that point and Columbus, Ky.

The greater portion of the cotton that has been picked has been retained on the plantations, having been placed in pens, the planters not possessing the facilities for baling it, and the brokers in most cases refusing to receive it when shipped to them. In this connection, I find the following paragraph in the Nashville *Union and American*, of the 10th inst.:

"It has been stated to us on good authority that some of the planters of North Mississippi and West Tennessee are sending their cotton to Memphis, and from various other points in the Confederate States we hear similar statements. This is wrong, greatly wrong. Let our planters keep their cotton at home; let our cotton factors refuse to receive it. Accumulation of this article at any given point will only invite an attack from the enemy. We have no doubt that a desperate attempt will be made by the enemy for the purpose of obtaining a supply of cotton and the opening of one of our Southern ports for its transportation. Let every planter keep his cotton on his own plantation, and rather than it should fall into the hands of the enemy, let him set fire to it."

Alluding to the plan of operations on the Nashville Railroad, my informant, who spent a day at BUCKNER'S headquarters, in the vicinity of Bowling Green, says the rebel army will make no formidable stand north of Green River. BUCKNER would make a show of resistance to Gen. MCCOOK'S approach, while he would really invite the main army beyond that stream. The bridge over Green River has been carefully and thoroughly mined, and it is ready for the application of the match of destruction.

A REFUGEE FROM VIRGINIA.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We have had an interview with an intelligent Philadelphian who formerly resided at Portsmouth, Va., and who very recently succeeded in making his way North, after trying to do so for three months. Our informant procured a pass to come North some time since from the rebel Secretary of War, but his case was entirely in the hands of the Vigilance Committees of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and they refused to allow his departure until last week. He states that in the town of Portsmouth there are from two thousand to three thousand persons of strong and unwavering Union sentiments. They are extremely anxious to leave the rebel Confederacy, and seek the protection of the old flag, but they are prevented, on one pretext or another, by the Vigilance Committee, which is large and active. As there are between 12,000 and 13,000 people in Portsmouth, this statement goes to show that a very strong minority, even in that hot-bed of secession, still remain true to their country. Union feeling, our informant states, was pretty openly expressed among certain classes in Norfolk and Portsmouth, in spite of the rebel Government and the Vigilance Committees, and the advance of the Federal forces in that direction will be hailed with joy by many true and loyal men.

At the Portsmouth navy-yard the steamer *Merrimac* is being fitted out by the rebels, who hope much from her future achievements. She will carry a battery of twelve 32-pound rifled cannon, and her bow will be armed with a steel plough, projecting six feet under water. The steamer is iron-clad throughout, and her decks are protected by a covering of railroad iren, in the form of an arch, which it is hoped will be proof against shot and shell.

When the *Merrimac* is completed, she will be run down towards Newport's News, and will endeavor to sink some of the Federal vessels now guarding the exit from James River.

The rebels are also active in other measures for breaking the blockade. One hundred picked men have been chosen, who are detailed for "infernal machine" duty. They are to slip quietly down to Old Point in surf-boats, with muffled oars, and attach infernal machines to the vessels of the blockading fleet, for the purpose of blowing them up. On one occasion this precious crew did come alongside the *Minnesota* off Old Point, but they did not succeed in blowing her up. They lost their machine, however, which was subsequently picked up on the beach by Federal soldiers. It was in a damaged and useless condition.

The manner in which the rebels become so well posted on Federal operations is thus detailed by our informant: Two boys, or young men, residing in Washington, have a fishing-boat, and pursue the ostensible calling of fishermen. They leave Washington nightly in their boat, with a full supply of the latest Philadelphia and New-York papers, together with letters, and cross the Potomac. They pretend to be busily engaged in fishing, but, watching their opportunity, they land on the Virginia side, and deposit their mail bags at a prearranged spot. Here they receive mail bags in return, which they carry to Washington.

Another plan of mail carrying was, until recently, for a twelve-oared boat to take the mail from the eastern shore of Maryland to the Virginia shore, a considerable distance below the Federal lines; but this "mail line" is believed to have been broken up. In the meantime the rebels daily receive New-York and other Northern papers at Norfolk and Richmond one day after reception at Washington! This enables them always to confront an advancing column of Federal troops with four times their number of rebels, with disastrous results to the Union cause.

Our informant speaks of quantities of medicine and other supplies having been transported to rebeldom by this fishing-boat mail line—to which we respectfully direct the attention of the authorities at Washington.

The effect of the blockade at Norfolk and Portsmouth, is apparent in the doubling of the prices for all manufactured goods hitherto supplied from the North. From brogans to candles, from coffee to soap, everything has doubled or trebled in price.

The rebels are disgusted at Commodore BARRON for surrendering at Hatteras, and hope to see "the Yankees" hang him. They have made Commodore FORREST, formerly of the United States Navy, an Admiral. The Norfolk Navy-yard has been thoroughly fortified.

The rebel troops between Richmond and Old Point have suffered terribly from the measles and other diseases, and the recent cold weather has also thinned them out, owing to their want of warm clothing and medicines. Paper for newspapers, &c., is very scarce throughout Virginia and North Carolina, and there is but one paper, the *Day Book*, published in Norfolk. The rebels have good fortifications, intrenched camps and the like between Norfolk and Old Point, and they do not seem to fear attacks except from the rear, like the one at Hatteras. This latter was a sore blow at them, and they express the determination to retake Hatteras at any cost.

Five Georgia regiments have been ordered home for the protection of that State, and ere this they have probably reached their headquarters at home.

Our informant's accounts are extremely explicit, and we place great reliance upon them. He is now engaged in business in this city, where he has relatives of respectability.

HOW THE REBELS TREAT THE WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Dr. LE BOUTILLIER, Surgeon of the Minnesota First, has published a statement in the St. Paul *Pioneer*, regarding his experiences while a prisoner in the hands of the rebels. After the battle he says:

"I walked towards a house which I thought looked like a hospital, and upon reaching it found I was not mistaken. I there met Drs. POWELL and FERGUSON, of the Second New-York, and entered into conversation with them. I scarcely had been talking with them five minutes when a squadron of cavalry, numbering about fifty men, charged upon us, surrounded the yard and house, and although we exhibited our green sashes and informed them that we were surgeons and that the building was a hospital, they fired upon us—emptied every gun they had in their hands—screaming all the while, 'shoot the d—d sons of b—s.'

They killed three of the wounded—two Northerners and a Georgian—who were lying on the ground in front of the house, under a locust tree. They also shot the brave FERGUSON in the left leg, fracturing both bones. They immediately began to load again, and we believing that it was their intention to murder us, rushed into the house and determined to defend ourselves. There were about ten or twelve privates, who had assisted the wounded to this place, who had retained their arms. They fired upon the enemy from the doors and windows, killing their Captain and four privates, and put the whole to flight.

This captain, it seems, was a lawyer residing a few miles from Petersburgh, Va. * * * *

We stayed at Manassas for two days, when we were informed that they desired us to go to Richmond to prepare hospitals for our wounded. On our arrival at Richmond we were set to work to cleanse two large five-story brick tobacco factories for that purpose.

In a few days our wounded began to arrive, and we continued to receive them until both buildings were completely filled.

The poor fellows were brought to us in a most shocking condition. They had been thrown into cattle cars, without straw or hay for bedding—those with broken or amputated limbs must have suffered most terribly. The fractured limbs had not been placed in splints in the majority of cases, and the bones generally had worked their way through the wound and protruded through. The cases of amputation were still worse. The sutures had cut through the flesh, leaving the muscles and bones bare, and the majority of wounds were alive with maggots—almost every case of amputation resulted fatally.

The wounded at Richmond were not furnished with any blankets or clothing, and very little medicine—a few cots were furnished for the worst cases. There were at one time one hundred and twenty cases of fever in the hospital under my charge, and three-fourths of them had to lie on the bare floor.

The wounded were furnished with bread and fresh meat, and occasionally rice and a few vegetables. Only for the timely aid of kind friends whom we met in the city, the poor fellows would have suffered far worse. The guards had positive orders that in case any one 'poked his head out of the window, to shoot him.' Nothing was permitted to be carried into the hospital without a special order from Gen. WINDER, the commander at Richmond.

The other prisoners were still worse treated. They were incarcerated in the same class of buildings (tobacco factories,) say two hundred and fifty on each floor. There was only one water-closet connected with a building containing at least six hundred prisoners, and only two were permitted to go to it at a time. There were among the prisoners whole families of Western Virginians, some of whom must have been seventy years of age.

The officers, about eighty in number, were on a floor about sixty feet in length by twenty in breadth, and were not furnished with anything but the common food given to the other prisoners—a great many of them had nothing but the bare boards for a bed during my stay there. They were not permitted to look out of the windows, and a few were shot and wounded for disobeying the order—and a number of our wounded were shot at for unintentionally disobeying the same order. Sergeant HARRIS, of the Minnesota Regiment, came near being killed under those circumstances. The officers, especially those of the Sixty-ninth, (Irish Regiment,) and particularly Col. CORCORAN, had to submit to all kinds of indignities. They seemed to think that a foreigner and Democrat ought to be severely punished when found in arms against them."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

TWO OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE AFFAIR ON GREEN BRIER RIVER.

The Richmond *Examiner* contains the official report of Gen. JACKSON, giving a detailed account of the attack made on the 2d inst. by the Federal forces upon the position of the Confederates. After giving the position occupied, as well as a description of the firing on both sides up to the time of the retreat, he says of the Federal troops:

"Distinctly could their officers be heard, with words of mingled command, remonstrance, and entreaty, attempting to rally their battalions into line and bring them to the charge; but they could not be induced to re-form their broken ranks nor to emerge from their cover of the woods in the direction of our fire. Rapidly and in disorder they returned into the turnpike, and soon thereafter the entire force of the enemy—artillery, infantry, and cavalry—retreated in confusion along the road and adjacent fields, leaving behind them at different points numbers of their killed, guns, knapsacks, canteens, &c. Among other trophies taken were a stand of United States colors, which are held subject to the order of the Commanding General. This engagement lasted from seven in the morning to half-past two in the afternoon, at which time the enemy—who had come with artillery to bombard and demoralize us, with infantry to storm our camp, with cavalry to rout and destroy us, and with four days' rations cooked in his haversack, to prosecute a rapid march either toward Staunton or toward Huntersville—was in precipitate retreat back to his Cheat Mountain fastness. His loss in killed and wounded is estimated at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred—among them an officer of superior rank. Our own, I am happy to say, was very inconsiderable, not exceeding fifty in all."

The following is the official report of the same affair by Gen. REYNOLDS, who commanded the Union forces, and successfully accomplished the object of his expedition:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, ELKWATER, Oct. 4, 1861.

Gen. S. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: On the night of the 2d of October, at 12 o'clock, I started from the summit of Cheat Mountain to make an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's position on the Green Brier River, twelve miles in advance. Our force consisted of HOWE'S Battery, Fourth Regular Infantry, LOOMIS' Battery, Michigan Volunteer Artillery, part of DAUM'S Battery, Virginia Volunteer Artillery, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Ohio Regiments, Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Indiana Regiments, (the last four being reduced by continuous hard service and sickness to about half regiments;) parts of ROBINSON'S company of Ohio, GREENFIELD'S Reserve, and BRACKEN'S Indiana Cavalry, in all about five thousand. MILROY'S Ninth Indiana drove in the enemy's advanced pickets, and deployed to our right, driving the enemy on that flank into his intrenchments. KIMBALL'S Fourteenth Indiana was advanced directly to the enemy's front and right, to drive his advanced regiments from a position suitable for our artillery; this was soon done in gallant style, and our batteries promptly took their position within about 700 yards of the intrenchments, and opened fire. Some of the enemy's guns were visible, and others concealed. We disabled three of his guns, made a thorough reconnoissance, and, after having fully and successfully accomplished the object of the expedition, retired leisurely and in good order to Cheat Mountain, arriving at sundown, having marched twenty-four miles, and been under the enemy's fire four hours. The enemy's force was about 9,000, and we distinctly saw heavy reinforcements of infantry and artillery arrive while we were in front of the works. We took thirteen prisoners. The number of killed and wounded could not be accurately ascertained, but from those actually counted in the field and estimated in the trenches, which could be seen from the heights, it is believed the number reached at least 300. Our loss was surprisingly small—8 killed and 32 wounded, most of them slightly—the proximity of our batteries to the intrenchments causing many shots to pass over us. Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS, Brigadier-General Commanding.

SECESSION IN ARIZONA.

From the San Francisco Mirror, Oct. 18.

The sudden change in the affairs of Arizona, by which that Territory deprived itself of the protection of the United States, has overwhelmed it in anarchy and ruin. There is no such thing as safety for life or property—the Mexicans plundering the property of the citizens and sacking the mines, which they generally take care to destroy after getting out all the ore which has been extracted. The Apaches, in revenge for the killing of five or six of their number by a detachment of United States troops from Fort Buchanan, had slain over one hundred Americans between the Rio Grande and Colorado, and the roads throughout the country were dangerous to traverse. Among the victims was Lieut. MOWRY, with whom we held a conversation in our office just prior to his departure for the Territory, little dreaming that the hale, fine-looking, soldier-like officer who then spoke to us with such hope and confidence of the anticipated results of his expedition would so soon be numbered with the dead. We believe Mr. MOWRY had cast his lot with the Secessionists—more's the pity, for a more competent officer it would have been difficult to find for the arduous duties to which he was assigned. We have as yet heard only the commencement of the troubles in Arizona.

THE FREMONT TROUBLE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes under date of Oct. 20:

"It seems to be an established fact that Gen. FREMONT is really to be removed. The charges against him were forwarded to the President by the friends of Mr. BLAIR. It is reported that he has involved the Government in unnecessary expenditures to the amount of nearly ten millions of dollars; that he gave to his California friends contracts for fabulous sums without requiring any security whatever; that he denied the Government officers interviews with him, unless it particularly suited him; that he assumed supreme powers which were not delegated to him; that he did not obey the instructions of the Government unless they met his views. The friends of Gen. FREMONT here say, in unmistakable language, that he has been unfairly dealt with; that he has been villainously persecuted, because some members of the Cabinet are jealous of his popularity; and that, when an investigation takes place, he will make these things manifest, and show a cleaner record than any other officer of his rank in the service."

IN FUNDS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 21.

The sum of one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, from the Treasury of the United States, was received at the Sub-Treasury office in this city yesterday. The greater portion of the amount was in gold. The opportune arrival of this large sum will do much to relieve many of our citizens from the pecuniary difficulties under which they were suffering, by having made large advances to the Government.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL KING ON THE REBELLION.

The Boston *Post* publishes a letter, addressed to a gentleman in Boston, by Hon. HORATIO KING, Ex-Postmaster General. By extracts from speeches of those who are now prominent Secessionists, he exhibits their inconsistency, and then after having demonstrated the fallacy of State Sovereignty, he exposes the barefacedness with which the rebels intrigued at Washington during the last part of Mr. BUCHANAN'S term. He declares that the rebellion must be suppressed, and concludes thus:

"Let me not be misunderstood. I entertain no hostile feelings against the South. On the contrary, I have always been, and trust I shall ever continue to be, her steadfast friend. I would defend her to the last against every encroachment and secure to her the uninterrupted enjoyment of all her just rights under the Constitution. Her people are our brethren, and I rejoice to know from personal observation that the feeling of friendship toward them in the North remains unshaken. It is not against them that we contend, but against a band of traitors and conspirators, their oppressors, and for their deliverance. In a word, the war which has been forced upon us, and in which we are engaged, "is not one of aggression, or conquest, or spoliation, or passion, but in every light in which it can be regarded, it is a war of duty. The struggle is intensely one of National existence."

AFFAIRS AT BOLIVAR HEIGHTS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes under date of Oct. 20:

"MRS. MARY YOUNG, a lady, and a resident for some years of Bolivar Heights, arrived here this evening, having left her home on Saturday. She represents the condition of matters at the Heights as truly distressing. It was a village of some note, but now there are not more than ten families there, composed of negroes and Irish. She has not had any meat to eat for two weeks past, and butter or molasses was not to be obtained for miles around. All the men were enlisted in the Rebel army, and the women are obliged to do the servile work. One young man, who died there last Monday, could not be buried until Friday, and then the interment was made by the women in a garden attached to one of the houses.

After the battle at the Heights, the other day, four of our wounded, who were left on the ground, were put to death by a slow and cruel process, such as stabbing them in various parts of the body with a small penknife. In these acts the Rebels were aided by a Presbyterian clergyman, of Harper's Ferry, now residing at Sheppardstown. The Rebel force on the occasion, she thinks, was 3,000 men. She also says that she saw six wagon loads of dead Rebel soldiers, about 150 in number.

RECOLLECTIONS OF COL. BAKER.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of Wednesday, relates these incidents of Col. BAKER'S career:

"Col. BAKER'S last effort on the floor of the Senate merits particular attention. It was in the early part of August last. BRECKINRIDGE was delivering a set disunion harangue, as ingenious and able as any heard on behalf of secession. BAKER, whose camp was a mile or two from the Capitol, entered the Senate Chamber hastily from the duties of a drill, while BRECKINRIDGE was speaking. He was presently called into the lobby by a message from Mr. HOLT, of Kentucky, who begged him to reply to BRECKINRIDGE, as no one else would probably be ready to do so. He did so off-hand, when BRECKINRIDGE sat down, and made one of the most thrilling speeches which had been heard for years in the chamber. It squelched Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Who would not rather now be BAKER dead than BRECKINRIDGE living.

We are informed that Mrs. BAKER took the late train from this city, last evening, to meet the body of her husband at Washington, and take measures to secure its proper interment. The death of Col. BAKER recalls a curious incident, amounting to a presentiment, which happened the day he left the city to join his column. Speaking to Col. CROSSMAN, commandant of the arsenal, he said solemnly, 'My dear friend, good-bye; I shall never meet you again.' The issue has verified his speech, and BAKER, having performed his duty, gave up his life.

Another incident, dating a long way back, but not less veracious, may be here inserted. When a weaver's boy, it was BAKER'S custom to manage the loom with one hand, and with the other steady a book upon his knee. A friend, coming hastily into the shop one day, saw him thus engaged, and weeping bitterly.

'What affects you, my lad?' said he; 'What are you reading?'

'The Constitution of the United States,' said the boy; 'and here I find that no foreigner can be President, while I am of English birth.'"

Mr. GEORGE WILKES writes:

"It was our good fortune to know Col. BAKER well, and we had the honor to entertain him as our guest at dinner, on an afternoon in the month of August last. On that occasion, when we expressed (in view of the recent disaster at Manassas) a natural concern as to the deportment of his troops, he said: 'WILKES, I have some peculiar notions as to the part I am to play in this extraordinary war; and I want you to bear in mind that what I now say to you is not the result of any idle fancy or vague impression. It is doubtful if I shall ever again take my seat in the Senate." To the look of surprise which I turned upon him at this expression, he replied, 'I am certain I shall not live through this war, and if my troops should show any want of resolution, I shall fall in the first battle. I cannot afford, after my career in Mexico, and as a Senator of the United States, to turn my face from the enemy!' There was no gloom or depression in his manner, but it was characterized by a temperate earnestness which made a deep impression on my mind."

THE DEATH OF MR. HUSON.

From the Rochester Union, Oct. 21.

We have received a letter from C. P. DEWEY, Esq., written after he had seen Dr. FERGUSON, who brought the dispatch from Mr. ELY announcing the death of Mr. HUSON. Dr. FERGUSON belonged to the New-York Second, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run. He is on parole, but communicates some facts of a consoling nature in regard to our late fellow-citizen, Mr. HUSON. Mr. DEWEY says:

"This much I may say: Mr. HUSON, when taken sick, was kindly cared for. He was removed on a litter from prison to the house of a widow lady, where he was well treated, provided with medical care, &c., and where he died. He had lost some flesh before he was taken sick. He was ill two weeks. The day before he died, he said he wished his wife knew how comfortably he was situated. Mr. ELY was to write to Mrs. HUSON, but his letter may, of course, be long detained."

No doubt Mr. ELY was allowed to be with Mr. HUSON after his removal from prison, and, as we understand it, the consoling facts here given were communicated by Mr. ELY to Dr. FERGUSON. The latter probably left Richmond too soon after the death of Mr. HUSON to afford Mr. ELY an opportunity to write at length at that time. If he had his liberty he was doubtless occupied in the melancholy duty of preparing for the sending home, or interring the body of his friend.

THE MAGAZINES.

—The November number of *Harper's*, in its outer jacket of delicate buff, is before us. With this leads the Twenty-third volume of the Magazine is completed. When we say that it seems customary with the proprietors and editors of magazines to exert themselves for the production of an unusually good number with which to commence and close each volume, we do not at all mean to insinuate that our friends of Franklin Square fall to preserve an excellent average the year round. They simply base and cap the semi-annual sheaves with their best grain. It is very seldom, indeed, that they present the public with anything that cannot be ground into a good quality of mental flour. But on these regularly recurring occasions they resolve to outdo themselves—and generally succeed.

An article in the present number, "Benedict Arnold," by BENSON J. LOSSING, is particularly timely. Such a swarm of contemptible traitors abound just now, that it is a positive pleasure to contemplate the career of an illustrious one. In "Making Money," WALDO ABBOT does not communicate the secret of the philosopher's stone, nor enter into a recapitulation of the maxims of Poor Richard; but he gives a very interesting account of the way in which money is made at the United States Mint. T. B. THORPE does not detract from his reputation as author and artist by an illustrated article "About the Fox and Fox-hunters." JOHN S. C. ABBOT contributes a paper on Modern Austria, and BAYARD TAYLOR gives us an account of a German rifle-shooting match, and puts us on the footing of familiar acquaintance with ERNEST II., of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. "Olly Dolly," despite of its eccentric baptism, is a very good story, by JANE E. AUSTIN. In the paper entitled "Night Revelers," CHARLOTTE TAYLOR does not present us to the gentlemen who make night hideous with their howlings, but to that better class of respectable insects which make it luminous with their wings; though we are also compelled to enter upon a familiar acquaintance with the habits of those more dissipated bugs and beetles who break our slumbers with their buzzings. "Cause and Effect" are linked together in a pleasant story of domestic life by MARY E. BRADLEY; while T. S. ARTHUR, who is somewhat famed for the purity of his subjects and his style, treats us to an interview with "The Angel Sister." "Mrs. Stirling's Reception" is by LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON. The poetry of the present number is supplied from divers sources. "The Women of Weinsberg" is translated from the German of BURGER, by LOUISA E. POHLMAN; FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN contributes "The Tenement House;" N. G. SHEPARD, "The Game of Chess;" "When Thou Sleepest" claims for its author CHARLOTTE BRONTE. It will strike the reader, by the way, that the feminine element in authordom is pretty well represented this month. In addition to the contents mentioned, we have the usual "Monthly Record of Current Events," "The Editor's Table," "Easy Chair," "Drawer," and "Foreign Bureau," the inevitable comicalities, and the Fashions.

—The *Atlantic* is out with its usual promptitude. The present number contains an appreciative article, "George Sand," by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, which fully establishes a truth which many affect to doubt, that a woman can be merciful to a woman. In "Hair-Chains" we do not think the author of "Found and Lost," will succeed in chaining the interest and sympathy of the reader very firmly. A short sketch of the life and character of ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, is contributed by CHARLES E. NORTON. "Health in the Camp" is a timely and sensible article, whereof the credit belongs to HARRIET MARTINEAU. A few copies of it should be sent to regimental surgeons and the members of the Sanitary Committee. "A Story of To-day," by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," leads us to look forward with pleasurable anticipations to the period when we shall speak of it as a story of yesterday. The Country Parson contributes another of his delightful Essays, and in this instance he chooses to discourse "Concerning people who carried weight in Life." GEORGE E. ELLIS, D. D., calmly and dispassionately represents "Why the North has felt aggrieved with England," and EDWARD L. PIERCE gives a very entertaining article entitled "The Contrabands at Fortress Monroe." JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL is author of the poem, "The Washers of the Shroud," while "The Flower of Liberty" claims paternity at the hands of HOLMES. The latter verses lack the usual spirit of their author, and read somewhat as though they may have been originally intended as a national lyric.

—We hail with pleasure the early appearance of our old friend *Knickerbocker* in his corn-colored waistcoat, though we should, indeed, prefer to see him again attired in the purple vestments of other days. The chief attraction of the *Knickerbocker*, of late, is found in the "Revelations of Wall-street," contributed by Mr. KIMBALL. Without being marked by any special brilliancy, these papers have a truthfulness that will be readily appreciated by any one at all familiar with Wall-street mysteries, and withal they present a page in human life that many have read in their own experience. The publisher announces that, at the conclusion of this serial, a new one will be furnished by the same author.

The main want of the *Knickerbocker* has hitherto been backbone. It seldom said anything touching the questions of the day, and when it did, it spoke in low, timid tones. Mr. LELAND is of late infusing this desirable element into it. The *Knickerbocker* is gathering spine rapidly, and we fancy that the old gentleman on the cover sits erecter in his chair now and looks more manly and redoubtable than he formerly did. The tonic administered by Mr. LELAND this month will be found in a paper labeled "Seville Insurrection." In addition to the articles named we have a "Love Song," "Three Nights in the Haunted House;" a sonnet "To H. V. B."—whoever that B. may be; "The President at the Washington Monument;" "The Street of Saint Apollonia;" "The Weed"—one of very small growth; "The English Universities;" "Rain Drops;" "Through the Cotton States;" "Uncle Verdine;" a budget of Literary notices, and the usual spicy and gossiping "Editor's Table."

—In culling for the November *Eclectic*, Mr. BIDWELL has shown excellent judgment in selecting lighter articles than has been his wont. Heretofore, he seemed to clutch with an eager grasp at all the heavy leading articles the foreign Reviews contained. The consequence was we had "solid reading," but a sad suspicion of dullness oppressed us. A capital article in this number is taken from *Blackwood*, "Mad Dogs and their Phenomena." So very little is known of that terrible disease commonly known as hydrophobia—more properly Rabies—and so very much error prevails in the popular opinion respecting it, that an extensive republication of this article would be of eminent utility. Thus, it is commonly supposed that dogs are most liable to rabies in those Summer months known as the dog-days. On the contrary, the fewest cases occur during the warm season. Neither do dogs foam at the mouth, nor do they evince that horror of water, the supposition of which has lent the disease its most common name. A familiarity with the paper to which we refer would save a great many lives, both human and canine, and spare many who are bitten from the horrors of painful suspense.

An interesting article on Modern Duelling is extracted from *Colburn's New Monthly*, though the author has somewhat erred in not giving instances of the rifle and bowie-knife encounters which have lent a bad preeminence to some sections of our country. An article entitled "Military Panics," from the *Dublin University Magazine*, will illustrate our late experience at Bull Run. The *British Quarterly, North British Review, Bentley's Miscellany, London Review, Fraser's Magazine*, and *Chambers' Journal*, are also represented in the present number of the *Eclectic*.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

NEW RULES FOR VEHICLES IN BROADWAY—VETO FROM THE MAYOR—$250 FOR A HORSE AND WAGON FOR THE FOREMAN OF WHARVES AND PIERS — AN ENGINE-HOUSE ON CHAMBERS-STREET, CORNER OF BROADWAY.

An ordinance was presented, intended to facilitate pedestrians in crossing Broadway, from Rector to Worth streets, preventing any vehicle from approaching nearer to any other vehicle ahead of them, under a penalty of $5 for each offence. Referred.

Mr. PINCKNEY offered a resolution to dispense with the services of the gate-keeper, sergeant-at-arms, and reader. Referred.

In order to facilitate business, Mr. BARNEY moved that hereafter each member should, when General Orders were called, call up one in turn, and so on until the roll was called through, which was acceded to.

The Mayor sent in a veto against changing the place of holding the poll in one of the districts in the Eighteenth Ward, as he could see no reason for the change. Ordered printed.

An appropriation of $250 was made for the purchase and keep of a horse and wagon for the general foreman of wharves, piers and slips.

A report in favor of erecting a new engine-house on Chambers-street, adjoining the new Court-house, for the occupancy of the steam fire engines now located on Tryon-row.

Mr. ORTON thought it would be more economical to appropriate the west wing of the new City Hall, when completed, for that purpose. Recommitted.

A report in favor of paying $1,000 for copying the register of firemen was lost, but reconsidered and laid over.

Under the new rule of Mr. BARNEY, the Board ran through with a large number of general orders, but none of any special public interest. A report in favor of paying a contractor extra compensation for building a sewer in Harrison-street caused some discussion, in which it was shown that he had incurred extra expense by reason of an error in the specifications. Laid over.

The Board adjourned until Monday next.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

REDUCTION OF SHERIFF'S FEES—REDUCTION OF COUNTY EXPENSES—AUDITING BILLS.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a report was received in favor of reducing the fees of the Sheriff for making returns of parties convicted at the various criminal Courts, which was adopted.

Mr. ELY offered a resolution directing the various Standing Committees to report what reductions can be made in conducting the various Departments of the County.

Mr. BLUNT then presented a preamble and resolutions in favor of auditing and paying the bill of the *Daily News* for advertising papers before the Mayor for approval, (in accordance with the *mandamus* issued by the Supreme Court,) but not at the rate demanded, but at the same price charged by other papers. In the document Mr. BLUNT had recited at full length all the proceedings connected with the subject, including all the proceedings of the Court, and signed by himself and Mr. WEISSMAN, but the preamble had become disconnected and was not handed up, so that it appeared as a report. This was the cause of a protracted and personal discussion, but it was terminated by Mr. TWEED, who discovered an omission on the part of the Clerk. The matter was finally disposed of by ordering the paper to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. PURDY then offered a resolution that the Committee on Printing be discharged from the further consideration of all bills for advertising, &c., referred to them within the past six months, and which have been put in litigation. This produced another prolonged and personal discussion, and was finally lost.

The Board then proceeded with the appointment of Canvassers and Inspectors of Election.

Several reports which were in readiness were not presented, for fear of exciting more discussion, and were laid over under the rules. Among them was one from the Committee on building the new Court-house, and on the Harlem Bridge.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

At a regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners, yesterday, the usual requisitions were passed. From the report of the Warden, it appeared that, during the past two weeks, 696 persons had been transferred from the City Prison to the Work-house, of whom 481 were females. The Warden also reported that an unusually large number of boys had been sent up within the past month. One, a lad fourteen years of age, had been in prison two weeks, awaiting a charge of burglary, when his case might have been disposed of in a few hours. So with another boy, who had been in prison since Aug. 23, on a charge of grand larceny, and not yet tried.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short causes.—Nos. 4627, 5335, 4413, 4509, 4921, 5063, 3429, 3607, 4397, 4633, 4965, 769, 4597, 4671, 4785, 5029, 5099, 5117, 5167, 5243, 5457, 5469, 4479, 4525, 4613½, 4645, 4747, 4803, 4857, 4891, 4937, 4941, 4971, 4975, 4973, 4974, 5013, 5061, 5097, 5105, 5247, 5283, 5289, 5321, 4741, 5363, 3419, 3697, 3741, 4133, 4561, 4585, 4599, 4601, 4683, 4693, 4751, 4771, 4907, 4932, 4963, 4997, 5051, 5059, 5073, 5075, 5359, 5367, 5431. *Part II.*—Nos. 4056, 4720, 4724, 4788, 4789, 4872, 5080, 3222, 4646, 5012, 5310, 5474, 4070, 4664, 4882, 4972, 4977, 5114, 5292, 4760, 4992, 2892, 2920, 3524, 3698, 4398, 4572, 4571, 4500, 4600, 4602, 4682, 4798, 4816, 4896, 4954, 5044, 5180, 5216, 5244, 5262, 5360, 5300, 5396, 5424, 5434, 5440, 5448, 5464.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. same as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2380, 2321, 2461, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2499, 2503, 2507, 2509, 2513. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 2382, 2314, 2332, 2494, 2706, 2416, 2480, 2482, 2484, 2488, 2495, 2499, 2500, 2502.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The Mayor may Publish the Resolutions of the Board of Supervisors Laid Before Him—The City must Pay the Bills.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Ethan Allen et al. vs. *The Board of Supervisors.*—This case has been before stated in the TIMES. The plaintiffs apply for a *mandamus* to compel the defendants to audit a certain account for advertising in the *Daily News*, The account purported to be for publishing "papers pending before the Mayor for his approval," on his directions. The matter published was resolutions of the Board of Supervisors which had been laid before the Mayor.

The relators laid their account before the Board of Supervisors, but they refused to audit it. Hence this proceeding. The following is the opinion of the Court:

LEONARD, J.—The Mayor of the City of New-York, although elected as a City officer only, is by law required to perform certain duties as a County officer.

Every act, ordinance or resolution, which shall have passed the Board of Supervisors, must be submitted to the Mayor for his approval; if he approve, he is directed to sign it—if not, he must return it with his objections. (Sess. L. 1857, vol. 2, p. 285, §2. To this extent he must be considered a County officer.

All expenses necessarily incurred by any County officer in executing the duties of his office, in cases in which no specific compensation therefor is provided by law, is made a County charge, and such accounts must be audited by the Board of Supervisors. (R. S., 1st vol., (5th Ed.,) p. 902, §2, sub. 9 and §10.)

The Mayor caused the resolutions, &c., of the Board, which were presented to him for approval, to be published in a public newspaper conducted by the relators, between January and June, 1860, and the account for these services has been verified by the oath of the relators, and presented to the Board to be audited and allowed; but the Board refuse, insisting that the Mayor has no authority to contract any such expenses.

If there are any circumstances under which it might be necessary for the Mayor to publish the resolutions or ordinances of the Supervisors which were laid before him for his official action, as provided for by the statute of 1857, then there can be no doubt that it is the duty of the Board to audit and examine the account.

It must be assumed, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, that a public officer acts in good faith, and with an honest intention faithfully to perform the duty of his office.

I think it may often occur that the Mayor would find it necessary to obtain further information on the subjects referred to in the proceedings of the Board, which the law has made it necessary for him, as Mayor, to examine and approve or return with his objections in a certain number of days.

He is also entitled to know whether those citizens interested in his action on the matters brought before him have been informed thereof.

For these and other reasons it is quite clear that there must be many instances when it may be highly proper for the Mayor to publish the resolutions, &c., laid before him by the Supervisors.

If the advertising be considered proper in its nature to accomplish the purpose indicated, I think it is within his discretion to determine whether or not it is necessary.

In this case proof has been laid before the Board that the relators have published "papers pending before the Mayor for his approval" on his directions, according to an account annexed to the moving papers; that the printing has been actually done, and that the rates charged were fair and reasonable. The account referred to furnishes the dates of the services, rate or price charged, and the number of insertions of each publication.

In my opinion it is the duty of the Board to audit this account.

It will be for them to determine whether the publications were necessary; the services actually rendered; the prices fair and reasonable, and the length thereof sufficient only for the objects above indicated.

It is not the province of this Court to award a *mandamus* to compel the Board to allow the demands of any creditor of the county before the same has been audited by the Board, and their objections, if any, to allowing the demands, have been heard.

The Board of Supervisors act judicially in deciding upon the claims of the creditors of the county, and, in the first instance, their jurisdiction over the determination of the subject is exclusive.

The further grounds of defence insisted on by the counsel for the Supervisors, relating to a resolution of the Board providing for a previous requisition on them for all supplies, and also the want of any appropriation in the Treasury for such expenses, are sufficiently considered and decided, in the opinion of Justice INGRAHAM, in the case of the People *ex rel.* Hasbrouck *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of New-York, (21 How. P. R., 322, Sept. No., 1861.)

The writ of *mandamus* is therefore allowed, directing the Board of Supervisors of New-York to audit the account of the relators, with costs.

Gilbert Dean, for relators; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for respondents.

Nonsuited—The City not Responsible for Nuisances Erected by the State.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Breuner & Clark vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is the case stated in the TIMES of yesterday, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover $20,000 of the City for the loss of a vessel which was wrecked upon portions of an old pier off Ward's Island, which was erected by the State.

The plaintiffs were now nonsuited, the Court holding that the City was not responsible for losses occasioned by nuisances erected by the State.

Liability of Common Carriers—What are "Jewels."

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Ball et al. vs. *The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.*—The plaintiffs in this action are the noted jewelers, Ball, Black & Co. They bring this action to recover the value of a certain box containing mosaics and malachites, which the defendants, as common carriers, undertook to deliver at this port, from Liverpool, but which has, in some way, gone astray.

The only defence is, that the Company give notice to all, upon their bills of lading, that they will not be responsible for boxes containing "jewelry, precious stones, paintings or metals," unless the contents thereof are stated and extra freight is paid.

The plaintiffs responded, that as these mosaics and malachites were not set and ready for use as jewels, they were not "Jewels."

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, for the sum claimed, $907 50, and the Court made an allowance of five per cent. on the verdict.

Wm. Fullerton, for plaintiffs; J. W. Gerard, for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, Samuel Smith, 29 years of age, a native of Staten Island, was tried for picking the pocket of Thomas Driscoll, a conductor on the Third-avenue Railroad, of a pocket-book containing $2 in specie. Acquitted.

Edward Boulger, a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, pleaded guilty to homicide in the second degree, in causing the death of his wife Julia by beating her, on the 16th day of June last. Remanded for sentence.

Rebecca Gillman, (colored,) a native of Stamford, Conn., pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon (knife) upon Frances Finney, also colored, of No. 25 Baxter-street, with intent to do bodily harm. Remanded for sentence.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

ORDERED.—In actions on contract where there is reason to believe that the defence is interposed for the purpose of delay, and that the trial will not occupy more than one hour, the plaintiff may apply by motion at Chambers or Special Term, on a notice of four days, to have the issue placed upon a special calendar for trial (serving with such notice any affidavits or papers he may wish to use on the motion, which have not already been served;) and the same may be so ordered in the discretion of the Justice before whom the motion shall be made.

If such motion be granted, the cause will be entered on a special calendar to be made by the Clerk, on receiving a note of the issue specifying the number of the cause on the General Trial calendar, and the date of the order directing it to be placed on such special calendar. Such note of issue to be filed with the Clerk four days before the day on which the cause shall be so entered.

The special calendar will be called on the second and last Friday of each Trial Term in Part No. 1, for trials by the Jus ice there presiding, and the causes may be tried in either part, as may be directed by such Justice.

If the trial of the cause shall occupy more than one hour, the trial may be suspended at the discretion of the Court, and the cause be placed at the foot of the General Trial calendar.

ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Dunston vs. *Brinkerhoff et al.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 24, 1861.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '62	96½	100 Erie Railway	31¾
4,000 U. S. 6s, Cou.	94¾	50 do	31⅞
4,000 N. C. State 6s	60	50 do	31⅞
5,000 La. State 6s	56	250 do	32
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	77	50 do	32
5,000 Hud. R. 3d M. B.	82	10 Erie Railway pref'd	51½
2,000 M. C. 8 p.c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds.	95¾	15 do	51¾
1,000 C. B. & Q. 8 p.c. b.	92¾	50 M. S. & N. I. R. b30	18¾
2,000 do	93	50 do	18¾
2,000 Mich. S. S. F. B.	80	50 do b30	18¾
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. B.	81	100 do	18¾
4,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M	39	50 Hud. Riv. Railroad	36
2,000 Clev. & Tol. s.f. b.	76	100 Harlem R. Pref'd	31¾
1,200 L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	40	150 Mich. Cent. R.	49¾
5,000 S. 1st M. B.	85	50 do b10	49¾
6,000 D. & H. C. 7 p.c. B	98	25 Panama Railroad	116½
3,000 do	99	200 Ill. Cent. R. S'p.b30	65½
10 Am. Ex. Bank	84	425 do	65½
75 Pacific M. S. Co	92½	25 do	65½
5 do	92¼	150 Clev. & P'tts. R.	103¼
250 N. Y. Central R.	77⅞	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	70⅜
100 do b10	77⅞	500 Clev. & Toledo R.	36
150 do	77⅞	300 do b30	36
100 do b15	77½	800 do	35⅞
250 do b10	77½	10 Chi. & R. Is'd R.	51
50 do s10	77⅝	150 do	51¾
305 do	77⅝	100 do	51⅞
100 do s60	77⅝	100 do	51⅞
100 Reading Railroad	35⅛	50 do b15	51½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94	24 Harlem R. pref'd	32
500 Virginia State 6s	46½	50 Reading Railroad	35¼
1,000 Cal. State 7s	81¼	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	51⅜
155 Pacific M. S. Co	93	100 do s60	51⅜
100 N. Y. Central R.	78	50 Mich. Cen. R. b30	49¾
100 do b30	78	50 do	49¾
150 do b3	78	50 do	49¾
120 Erie Railway	32	13 M. So. & N. I. R.	18¼
10 do	32¼	300 do	18¼
25 Erie Railway Pref.	51¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	65½
11 do	51½	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	71
45 Hud. Riv. R.	36½	50 do	70¾
50 do	36¾	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	36¼
20 Harlem Railroad	12¾	200 do s10	36⅛

THURSDAY, Oct. 24—P. M.

There is an improved feeling in Stock and Money affairs to-day. The War news is regarded as generally encouraging, and especially so the authentic National accounts of the much misrepresented affairs at Santa Rosa and New-Orleans. The question of Commissions at the Stock Exchange Board has partially subsided. Most of the business doing within the Board Room is either in the way of jobbing between the Brokers, or at the usual half commission for outside parties, classed as Bankers or Brokers. An effort is making to keep the regular members of the Exchange out of the Street, between the Boards and after the Second Board, by assembling themselves at any time between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. in their own Room; but so far as this may be designed to stop free trade with the outside operators, the experiment will probably prove a failure. The point of determining who are Brokers and Bankers, not of the Board, entitled under the new rule to the favor of half commissions, is said to be still undetermined. A very liberal construction is talked of, as well as a modification of the penalties, which, if agreed to, will be the practical restoration of the old state of things. The volume of business at the Board, to-day, is nearly up to a fair average, in addition to which the usual proportion of sales were made in the Ante-rooms and on the Street. The prices for the speculative Railways are ¼@¾ ℔ cent. better than yesterday, a special good demand being shown for New-York Central, Erie, Toledo and Chicago and Rock Island. The advance in Grain and Flour freights from the West, while the Lake and Canals are still open, and the early prospect of a monopoly of this carrying trade at even higher rates after the middle of November, are greatly strengthening the confidence of the *bona fide* holders of these stocks, and in turn reducing the amount of Cash stock on the Street upon which speculation for the rise and fall is carried on. The Grain movement into and from Chicago, Milwaukee and other Lake ports is heavy beyond all precedent for the month of October. The State Stocks are also higher to-day on Missouris and Tennessees. Most of the sales and purchases of Missouris are now made outside the Board, to save the double commission of buying and selling. The same course of dealings is likely to rule with the United States Stocks, except where the operation is made for the Brokers' account. Late in the afternoon the market closed firm, about as follows:

Central	78	Mich. Guaranteed	38¼
Erie	32½	Illinois Central	65½
Toledo	36¼	United States 6s, 1881	94¼
Galena	71	Missouris	43¾
Rock Island	51½	Pacific	92¾
Michigan Southern	18¼	Hudson	36⅝

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	89	American Exchange	83½
Manhattan	116	Bank of North America	80½
Merchants'	91	Hanover	70
Mechanics'	92	Market	80
Union	86¾	Shoe and Leather	85
City	107	Corn Exchange	86
Phœnix	88	Continental	75
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	85
Seventh Ward	110	Marine	80
State of New-York	83	New-York County	81
Commerce	81	Importers' & Traders'	90
Broadway	115	Park	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	92½	N. Indiana firsts	82¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs	88	N. In., Goshen Line, '68	76½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	100¾	Mich. So. & N. I. S. F. 7s	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	39
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	88
Erie firsts, '68	104	T. H. & A. firsts, 7s	60
Erie seconds, exten. '64	99½	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ℔ c. '70	29
Erie seconds, '79	97	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80¾
Erie thirds, '60	84½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d S	38¾
Erie forths, '80	76	Chi. & N. W. seconds	13
Hudson firsts	104	Han. & St. J. firsts	28
Hudson thirds, '75	81	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Hudson convert., '67	71	Gal. & Chi. seconds	96
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71
M. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	90	L. E. & Wabash seconds	40
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c. '62	95	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	96
C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	92¾	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	92½
Mich. So. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	84½	Clev. & Toledo firsts s.f.	76
Mich. So. seconds, 7 ℔ c.	65		

The look of Exchange for Saturday's mail, as far as the market to-day is concerned, is firm on both London and Paris at the rates of the last packet. Bankers on London, 107¼@107½; Paris, f.5.36¼@f.5.35. There is less movement in Money on demand loan than earlier in the week. The employment is pretty steady at 7 ℔ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, and 6 ℔ cent. on Federal and first-class State security. Where loans have been placed, in either case, by good Brokers, lenders are indisposed to move them, as there is no other reliable means of using their balances in the way of the right class of mercantile bills. Indeed, these were never so scarce outside of Bank with so large a volume of general trade going on as at present. The receipts, sales and exports of Domestic Produce follow so close upon each other and with comparatively so little disposition to store for speculation, that four or five millions per week in value are disposed of without creating one-tenth the sum in mercantile credits of any local nature whatever. The new subscriptions to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan are moderate to-day, but heavy payments on account are made into the Sub-Treasury by the City Banks and out-of-town Agencies of the Government. The Banks, by the payment of $3,500,000 to-day, have completed the first negotiation of Aug. 15, on their part, while yesterday and to-day the Treasury Department reimbursed over $1,000,000 on their previous advances.

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchang, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, per steamers *Glasgow* and *Bremen*, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1861—mails close in New-York at 10½ A. M.:

LONDON—60 Days' Sight.....107⅝ per cent.
3 Days' Sight.....108⅛ per cent.
PARIS—60 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f.33¾c.
3 Days' Sight per Dollar....5f.28¾c.
AMSTERDAM—60 Days' Sight per Guilder..40⅜ cents
HAMBURG—60 Days' Sight per Marc Banco 35¼ cents
FRANKFORT—60 Days' Sight per Florin...40¾ cents
BREMEN—60 Days' Sight per Rix Dollar..77½ cents

The business at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, was as follows: Receipts, $3,973,378, including $3,863,096 for Treasury Notes, and $58,000 for Customs; payments, $1,297,236, including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. Notes; balance, this afternoon, $8,424,977.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was sold at Cleveland to-day, under foreclosure, for $2,000,000, to J. F. D. LANIER, of New-York, for the creditors under the plan of reorganization.

The Louisville *Journal* of Monday says:

"We understand from the *Commonwealth* that Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have recently canceled and burned State bonds and coupons, amounting to $1,277,050. This amount was composed of $600,000 of bonds purchased of the Southern Bank of Kentucky; $151,010 purchased of other parties, and $526,040 of coupons redeemed. Our Frankfort cotemporary truly says: 'There is no State in the Union whose financial condition is better than that of Kentucky, and the credit of Kentucky stands to-day—deservedly—as high as that of any State.'"

The business of the Reading Railroad for the month of September was as follows:

	1861.	1860
Received from Coal	$162,130	$248,478
Received from Merchandise	33,108	51,607
Received from Travel, &c	30,216	39,817
	$234,456	$339,911
Transportation and all charges	123,620	139,758
Net profit for the month	$110,835	$200.152
Net profit previous 9 months	1,023,686	1,069,628
Total net profit 10 months	$1.134,521	$1,269,781

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1860, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Oct. 19	$51,828,478	$126,4.3,063	$42,282,884	$8,583,613
Boston, Oct. 21	65,038,562	35,541,241	7,003 563	6,586,701
Phila., Oct. 21	29,703,244	21,100,035	6,375,750	2,250,765
Total	$246,592,344	$173,074,399	$55,661,497	$17,394,739
Last week	252,168,535	175,5'8,5:1	54,236 945	17 732,333
Last year	214,350,316	114,030,163	31,879,346	20,117,056

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 10 bbls. Ashes, 34,452 bbls. Flour, 169 bbls. and 19 bags Corn Meal, 285,233 bush. Wheat, 145,807 bush. Corn, 4,903 bush. Rye, 3,887 bush. Barley, 25,007 bush. Oats, 80 bush. Malt, 1,358 packages Provisions, and 1,408 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, a small lot of Java at 20c.; 100 bags Maracaibo at 17¼c.@17½c.; and 200 bags Rio, skimmings, at 15c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 300 bales. We now quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida	Mobile,	New-Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	18½	18¼	18¾	18¾
Middling	22	22½	22¾	22⅞
Good Middling	22¾	22¾	23	23¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been rather sparingly supplied with shipping brands of State and Western Flour, the demand for which has been good, and prices of which have favored sellers. A moderate inquiry prevailed for medium and high grades, at buoyant rates. Sales since our last, 27,400 bbls., part to arrive, including superfine State, at $5 35@$5 45; inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 80, mainly at $5 60@$5 67½; rejected do.do., at $5 05@$5 30; Superfine Western, at $5 35@$5 45; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 55@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 60@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 65@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90, mainly at $5 85@$5 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 45
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 35@ 5 45
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at rising prices; sales 1,500 bbls., at $6 15@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine at $5 25@$5 45; extra at $5 50@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,650 bbls. Rye Flour is selling at $2 85@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $2 80 for Jersey; $2 85 for common Western; $3 for New-Haven; $3 25 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request for shipment, and prices have again advanced 1c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last 450,000 bushels, (including a large portion to arrive,) including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club at $1 55; White Western at $1 32@$1 46, for very poor to very choice; Amber do. at $1 34@$1 36; Red Western, inferior to choice, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 34; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 25@$1 27; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 19@$1 25; Racine Spring at $1 20@$1 23; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 16@$1 21; White State on private terms; Red State at $1 28@$1 32½; White Kentucky, $1 40@$1 48; Amber Kentucky at $1 31 ℔ bushel. Corn has been much depressed to-day, and prices have declined 2c. ℔ bushel; sales 185,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 57c.@60c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, closing at 58½c.@59c. for sound; 60c.@61c. for Western yellow, ℔ bushel. Oats continue in brisk request, including Canadian at 40c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@43c., and State at 42c.@43c. ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted, at 73c.@75c. for Western; 76c.@78c. for Canada, and 78c.@79c. for Northern, ℔ bushel; sales 4,800 bushels, at our quotations. Barley is salable and steady. Sales 27,000 bushels, including Canada, at 66c.@72½c., and State at 62½c.@65c. ℔ bushel. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, left at tide-water, during the third week in October, in the years named, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860..	74,357	918,090	409,911	397,031
1861..	73,321	1,390,450	1,036,975	300,695
	Dec.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

JONES' WOOD, Sixty-fifty-street—LIVING WHALE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was yesterday again at his headquarters across the Potomac, and everything along the National lines remained quiet. There has been no renewal of the fighting near Leesburgh, but we hear that the enemy have shown themselves in force above and below, and it has been thought advisable to withdraw our troops for the present, from the Virginia side. From the best data at present attainable, it is probable that the number of our men killed on Monday was 79; wounded, 141; missing, prisoners, and not yet returned to their commands, about 400—in all, say 620, which figure will probably be considerably reduced by those returning to camp.

The funeral of Col. BAKER, who so gallantly fell on Monday in the battle near Leesburgh, took place yesterday. The military display on the occasion was very large. Among those who followed the remains to the Congressional Cemetery were the President, Heads of Departments, and a number of gentlemen from the Pacific coast, including Senators LATHAM and MCDOUGAL. Gen. SCOTT attended the funeral services at Major WEBB'S residence.

Emboldened by the success of the rebel batteries in interrupting the navigation of the Potomac for National vessels, the rebel steamer *George Page*, which has for months been lying up Aquia Creek awaiting her opportunity, has now ventured out upon the Potomac. She was cruising between Shipping Point and Evansport on Wednesday afternoon, crowded with men, and ran over to the Maryland shore once, throwing a couple of shell towards the position of the Excelsior Brigade. All the Government transports, it is understood, have gone round to Annapolis, and supplies are now forwarded to Washington from that point.

The case involving a conflict of the civil and military authorities at Washington, in which Judge MERRICK has played a conspicuous part, has been fully stated in our Washington dispatches. On Tuesday, Judges MORRELL and DUNLOP united in an order to be served on the Provost-Marshal, Gen. PORTER, to show cause why an attachment of contempt should not be issued against him for obstructing the process and course of justice, and the administration of it in the particular case in which Judge MERRICK was interested. On Wednesday, however, the President instructed the Marshal for the District of Columbia not to serve the writ, but return it to the Court with the explanation, that the President has, for the present, suspended the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases relating to the military, for reasons of public necessity.

Two of the big stories recently told by the rebels, are effectually disposed of by authentic reports which we publish this morning—one is the "naval engagement" at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the other is the fight on Santa Rosa Island. These reports are received through the arrival at this port of the United States steamer *McClellan*, which was at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 14th, and Fort Pickens on the 15th inst. The National fleet attacked by HOLLINS, consisted of the steamers *Richmond*, *Huntsville* and *Water Witch*; the sloops-of-war *Preble* and *Vincennes*, and the storeship *Nightingale*. HOLLINS' fleet consisted of six gunboats, the battering-ram *Manassas*, and *a large number of fire-ships*, which filled the river from shore to shore. These latter craft, it will be recollected, are not mentioned in the rebel reports. The ram *Manassas* drifted against the *Richmond*, knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, but doing her no damage of consequence. This is all the sinking there was done. The squadron got under way, and drifted down the river to avoid the fire-ships, and while doing so, some of the vessels got aground. These vessels were attacked by the rebels, but without damage in any respect, and they were beaten off by the *Vincennes*, with two guns. No one in the squadron was killed or wounded, and the vessels were subsequently all got off safely. And this is the amount of HOLLINS' vaunted "naval victory," which turns out simply to have been a failure of an attempt to destroy the National fleet by means of fire-ships.

The fight at Santa Rosa Island appears to have been a sorry one for the rebels. Their attack was made about 3½ o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., with a force of fifteen hundred men, conveyed from the Navy-yard in three large steamers. They advanced upon the Zouave camp in three columns, hoping to effect a surprise; but in this they were disappointed, for the picket guard, six hundred yards from the camp, discovered and fired upon them. This alarmed the camp, and doubtless saved the regiment, as the attack was made immediately afterward, with such effect that the Zouaves were forced to retire, when the camp was set on fire. Reinforcements were now sent out from Fort Pickens, and the tide of battle turned—the rebels being driven with terrible slaughter on toward their boats, and thence to their steamers, during which time they suffered a galling fire from the shore. The Zouaves lost ten killed, sixteen wounded and nine prisoners; the loss of the regulars from the fort was four killed, twenty wounded and ten prisoners. The rebel loss is estimated as high as *four hundred and ten* killed, wounded and missing. By their own statement it was *three hundred and fifty*. Thirty-five of them were taken prisoners, among them three officers. The report of their capture of Major VODGES is confirmed.

Information is received from Key West of the capture of the rebel steamer *Salva* by the *Keystone State*, while endeavoring to run into Tampa Bay from Havana, with a valuable cargo of contraband goods. The capture was effected through the instrumentality of Mr. SAVAGE, our Consul at Havana, who sent a fast yacht to Key West with the information that the steamer was about to sail. Another vessel subsequently arrived at Key West, dispatched by Consul SAVAGE, with the information that the rebel steamer *Theodora*, from Charleston, arrived at Cardenas on the 16th ult., having on board Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, the rebel Commissioners, who were reported to have sailed in the *Nashville*.

We still occasionally hear of captures made by rebel privateers, though not very frequently. On the 13th inst., the brig *Granada*, from Nuevitas for this port, was taken by the privateer *Sallie*, which ran the blockade at Charleston on the 6th. The Captain, second mate and two seamen were taken on board the privateer, and were subsequently transferred to the British schooner *Greyhound*, which has arrived here. The first mate of the brig was retained on board to navigate her into Charleston or Savannah. Another vessel reports that a privateer brig was at St. John's, P. R., on the 6th of September.

Reports of the highest importance reach us from Missouri. A dispatch published in the St. Louis *Democrat* states that the command of MONTGOMERY and LANE had succeeded in intercepting the rebels under BEN. MCCULLOCH, and had cut them to pieces. A fight took place at Big Hurricane Creek on Saturday last, in which about four hundred rebels were badly defeated.

A visit was made to Columbus, Ky., on Wednesday, by a party from Cairo, for the purpose of effecting an exchange of prisoners, during which some valuable information was obtained of the rebel strength there. The town is represented to be well fortified, a battery of eight 24-pounders guarding the upper end. Two forts are also being built about a mile and a half from the town. From the number of rebels reported to be there—ten thousand—it is probable that the story of a large body having been sent southward was incorrect.

Five Ohio regiments, the First, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Forty-first and Fifty-first, are under marching orders, and will move for Kentucky forthwith.

There is still occasional brisk skirmishing in Western Virginia. On Oct. 22, Gov. PIERPONT received a dispatch from Adjutant T. N. DAVEY, of the Fifth Regiment, stating that two companies, when scouting up the Sandy River on Saturday, encountered a secession force, killing 11, wounding many, and capturing five prisoners, nine horses and nine rifles. Capt. HILL'S command, at Elizabeth, has not been cut to pieces, as was reported. He is still doing good service against the rebels. The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Oct. 22, states that the troops at Cheat Mountain are still suffering for clothing. The hospital has been removed to Huttonsville, where many of the Ohio men are confined with a most malignant type of typhoid fever. The rebels have abandoned the Huttonsville road, but are reported to be engaged in blocking up the Staunton road, under the impression that Gen. REYNOLDS intends pushing in that direction. The troops on the Summit have been ordered to build Winter quarters there. At the recent session of the National Court in Charleston, Kanawha County, Virginia, no less than two hundred and ninety-five prominent traitors were indicted for treason.

An intelligent gentleman, who has just escaped from Portsmouth, Va., furnishes the Philadelphia *Bulletin* with some interesting particulars of the condition of affairs in Virginia. He confirms the reports regarding the existence of a strong Union element in Portsmouth, and the preparations of the rebels to run the blockade with the *Merrimac*. He also states that two boys, or young men, who pretend to be fishermen, manage nightly to elude the vigilance of the Potomac squadron, and transport across the river New-York papers and a mail-bag, returning with letters from the rebels to their friends in Maryland and the North.

The trial of the privateers of the *Savannah* was continued yesterday, it being the second day's proceedings. The point of jurisdiction was discussed at some length in the early part of the day, and was finally overruled by the Court. Witnesses for the prosecution were examined, and the opposing counsel opened the case for the defence in the afternoon.

The trial of WALKER W. SMITH, formerly one of the crew of the *Jeff. Davis*, and among those taken prisoners on board the recaptured schooner *Enchantress*, is still progressing at Philadelphia. On Tuesday Capt. C. W. PAGE, first officer of the *Enchantress*, gave his testimony detailing the circumstances of the capture of his vessel, and on Wednesday Capt. J. C. PIPEL, formerly of the brig *John Walsh*, another of the *Jeff. Davis'* victims, was called to the stand. MULLINS, another of the crew, swore that the prisoner on trial was a native of South Carolina, but a resident of Georgia, and that his wife was a Northern woman.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States steamer *Connecticut*, Commander WOODHULL, from Bermuda on the 21st inst., having left this port on the 17th inst., for the purpose of intercepting the steamship *Nashville*, said to have left Charleston for England, with Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON on board, returned to this port yesterday. The *Nashville* had not been heard of at Bermuda. The *Connecticut* proceeded to the Navy-yard.

On Oct. 22, Gov. HOLBROOK, of Vermont, was installed and sent in his message to the Legislature. He estimates the total expenditure of the year for military purposes, including the National tax, which he recommends the Legislature to take measures for collecting, at $1,063,068. Five regiments of infantry are in the field, and one of cavalry is recruiting by authority of the War Department. To make up the full quota two more regiments must be raised, and additional legislation is necessary for this end. Gov. HOLBROOK also hints at the propriety of allowing the company of sharpshooters attached to Col. BERDAN'S command extra pay, and, in conclusion, makes the significant remark that "if this war, brought on by those who are striving to introduce in this fair land the reign of chaos and elder night where all has heretofore been so bright and beneficent, shall ultimately recoil upon themselves, blotting out the institution of Slavery, of which they are the apologists and defenders, such an effect may be accepted as a natural result of their madness and guilt."

A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, at which Hon E. A. LAMBERT presided, to indorse the People's State and County ticket, when spirited and patriotic addresses were made by Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Col. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Col. JESSE C. SMITH, Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, and Ex-Mayor LAMBERT. Notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the day, not less than five thousand people stood for nearly three hours and listened with the closest attention to the inspiring remarks of the speakers. A series of patriotic resolutions were adopted, and the meeting was only adjourned when the dark mantle of night had enveloped the earth.

The German Union League met again last evening, at 8 o'clock, in Pythagoras Hall, and after a very lively session ratified the nominations reported to them by their Executive Committee. The most interesting and exciting portion of their proceedings was the debate upon a resolution to substitute the name of ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr., for that of JAMES M. SMITH, as nominee for the District-Attorneyship. The resolution was carried by a large majority.

JOHN BROWN, JR.'S Sharpshooters, numbering sixty-six men, passed through Chicago on Tuesday, on their way to Kansas, where they are to serve in Gen. MONTGOMERY'S Brigade.

The threatening attitude of the Indians east of the Cascade Mountains, Oregon, has compelled Gov. WHITEAKER to call for a company of volunteer cavalry. It is to rendezvous at Fort Dalles.

The Board of Supervisors had a long and somewhat stormy session last evening, the principal trouble growing out of the presentation of a preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. BLUNT, with reference to payment of a bill of the *Daily News* for advertising papers before the Mayor for approval. The Board was engaged until a late hour in appointing Canvassers and Inspectors of Election.

The Board of Councilmen had a regular session last evening, but transacted little business of public importance. There was no session of the Board of Aldermen for want of a quorum.

The opinion of Justice LEONARD, sitting at Special Term of the Supreme Court, allowing a *mandamus* compelling the Board of Supervisors to audit the account of the *Daily News* for advertising at the request of the Mayor, will be found in the law column. At the Circuit of the Court, Justice HOGEBOOM granted a nonsuit in the case of BREUNER and CLARK against the City, reported in the TIMES yesterday.

The Stock Market was ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher yesterday, with an improved feeling generally in Stock and Money Affairs. United States 6s, 1881, 94@94½; New-York Central, 78. Exchange, 107⅞@107¾.

The supply of Flour yesterday was moderate, and foreign orders for shipping brands were executed with difficulty, the market closing a shade firmer. A very large amount of Wheat, for immediate and future delivery, was disposed of at a further advance in prices of 1c. ℔ bushel. A complete breakdown occurred in the market for Corn. Speculative buyers having partially withdrawn, prices declined 2c. ℔ bushel, and sales were less extensive. Rye, Barley and Oats were in good request. Light transactions were reported in Groceries, Provisions, Whisky, Seeds, Spices, Naval Stores, Oils, Metals and Cotton. Hay, Hops, Tallow and Tobacco were inquired for. Freights were less active.

The Rebels Stating their Own Case.

It is not often that we get so complete a statement of the case of an enemy, as that published by us yesterday, copied from the Richmond *Whig*. "Unless," says that paper, "we are prepared to conquer peace upon the enemy's soil, the sooner we propose terms of submission the better. The enemy has command of the sea, and a defensive policy is simply to place ourselves at his mercy." This confession, uttered in the Capital of Rebeldom, and directly under the noses of the despots that rule there, is the most notable thing that has yet come to us from the seceding States. It is evidence that the actual condition of the rebels is rapidly being understood by themselves. They do not act upon the offensive because they cannot. A defensive policy is nothing less than destruction, because it allows the North to take away from the South every attribute of independence, if not the very means of existence. What is the condition of a people who depend, for almost every luxury and necessity, upon other nations, and are completely cut off from intercourse with all others? For one whose productions and social organization are like those of the South, it is subjection in its harshest and most odious form. Suppose the Government should not proceed a step further, except to rigidly enforce the blockade, and protect the loyal States, can the rebels put forth a single claim to have their assumed nationality respected? The final result is no less certain than if we could instantly overwhelm them in the field with a resistless force.

We hear a great deal in England about the ability of the rebels to achieve their independence. What is the independence of a nation? Is it not the ability, in the face of the enemy, to exercise those functions necessary to a proper development of the material interests of its people? Is Virginia independent, throttled as she is by Fortress Monroe? Is Louisiana, that cannot send a bale of cotton out of the Mississippi, and that dares not allow one to reach New-Orleans? Is the South independent, when she is so effectually besieged that her reduction, with the force now employed, is a mere question of time? She cannot put forth the least effort to raise the siege. No matter if it take five years to reduce her to submission. We have a right to select our own mode of carrying on hostilities. The inconvenience to foreign nations is no cause of complaint. It is enough for us that our blockade is effectively maintained. It has one object—to starve the rebels to submission. So far, it is most effectual. Not a bale of cotton comes in sight of tide-water, much less to sea.

The present relative position of the Government representing the loyal States, and the rebels, is just as conclusive of the final issue of the contest as if we had the head of every rebel on the block. War is only a question of means. Our own remain undiminished, while we are steadily and rapidly destroying those of the enemy. We are not being weakened, while they, by the power we have already put forth, are threatened with certain destruction. Every day, consequently, brings us nearer to the end, which must be a complete triumph, even if our forces were to remain inactive in camp. We produce at least as fast as we consume, while the rebels are living upon the little capital they commenced with. When this is exhausted, they must fall from sheer exhaustion.

The truth is, that the very act of secession was the only thing necessary to demonstrate the utter impotence of the South. The rebels always denied that war could be caused by rebellion. England and France would never allow the North to resort to arms. The North itself could not afford to accept any alternative but submission. Hostile relations to the South, it was affirmed and believed, would bankrupt every Northern State. Upon this hypothesis the rebellion proceeded. The North is not only an unit in opinion, resolute in the prosecution of the war, but was never richer or stronger for offensive operations. With such a state of things assumed, the rebels themselves would have pronounced their attempt not only impossible of success, but the veriest piece of madness ever thought of. With all their frenzy they cannot help slowly coming to such a conviction. The universal want and distress prevailing at the South is certainly not proof of victories or strength. Without the sight of an enemy or of a ship, or of the power that causes a change from plenty to poverty, they cannot help asking the cause.

Is this likely to be removed? Not by any power the rebels can put forth. Will they not in time become wearied of a bootless contest, that inflicts no injury upon their enemies, but destroys themselves? In the outset they may, as the Richmond *Whig* does, throw the blame upon the military leaders. These are not in any degree in fault. They have, with the means at command, accomplished wonders. But they are leading a people who number only one to five of the North, and who, in all the means of warfare, are inferior in a vastly greater ratio. The trouble with the South is that they cannot reverse natural laws and make the weaker the stronger. Unless they can do this they must accept defeat as the inevitable alternative. Anywhere "to be weak is to be miserable."

Lies of the Rebel Bulletins.

The intelligence that we receive from New-Orleans and Pensacola affords a new evidence of the truth of the old saying that "there are two sides to every story." The country has been for some time in possession of the rebel accounts of their defeat of the blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and of their surprise of BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves on Santa Rosa Island, the destruction of his camp, and almost capture of Fort Pickens itself. In each story there was much to disturb the complacency of those Unionists who put implicit confidence in the veracity of rebel bulletins—a class of our population, we are happy to say, that is rapidly diminishing in numbers. The reports brought by the *McClellan*, a Government steamer, directly from the Gulf, will go far to destroy the credibility of Southern chevaliers when describing their conflicts with the Yankees.

It seems that the rebel fleet, under the command of HOLLINS, consisted of six gunboats, the battering-ram *Manassas*, and a large number of fire-ships, "which filled the river from shore to shore." This formidable array came bearing down on the Union fleet, which lay inside of the bar of the Southwest Pass, consisting of the *Richmond*, *Vincennes* and *Preble*, sloops-of-war, the two former screw-steamers, the gunboats *Huntsville* and *Water Witch*, and storeship *Nightingale*. The *Manassas* "drifted" foul of the *Richmond*—it was dark, and the collision merely accidental—knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, but doing little damage. The blockading vessels, to avoid the fire-ships, got under way and drifted down the river, trying to clear the bar. Three of them got aground, in the dark—the *Vincennes*, *Preble* and *Richmond*; and when daylight came they were attacked by the rebel guns. The firing continued two or three hours. Only one rebel shot took effect, it seems, on our entire fleet. That shot struck the *Richmond*, but hurt nothing and nobody. "The rebels were beaten off by the *Vincennes* with *two guns*," she having hove overboard the rest, (eighteen,) with chains, anchors, &c., to lighten her from her grounding. There was no one killed or wounded on the Union fleet, and the day after the grounding the grounded vessels were all pulled off by the *McClellan*. On the next day thereafter, the *Niagara*, which had been out in the Gulf, reappeared at Southwest Pass, and the entire blockading squadron resumed its position—*statu quo ante bellum*. The great HOLLINS, the gallant son of Neptune, turned his numerous prows northward, and expended his superabundant enthusiasm in coining bulletins of victory. The Crescent City was thrown into paroxysms of delight, and its lean supply of lard oil was still further reduced by a grand illumination in honor of HOLLINS!

We are content with this breach of our blockade. The only thing that we at first thought of regretting was the loss of the *Vincennes'* eighteen guns; but, inasmuch as her remaining "two" proved quite sufficient to beat off the entire rebel fleet, six gunboats and the *Manasses*, we have, in reality, nothing to be sorry for.

The first account of the attack on BILLY WILSON'S Regiment on Santa Rosa Island, was almost as highly colored as the dispatches of the heroic HOLLINS. But we must do the rebels the credit to say that they had very fairly "whittled down" their "victory" on that occasion before we got hold of it through National sources. It appears that a rebel force of about 1,500 men did land a few miles above WILSON'S camp, and were marching against it, with fair prospect of a complete surprise, in which case it would have gone hard with winsome WILLIE and his pets. But the rebel detachment stumbled upon the pickets about 600 yards from camp. The consequent firing awakened the sleeping Zouaves, who managed to rub open their eyes, and get out of danger. Their tents were burned, however, and extensive pilfering of their clothes and other "traps" found lying about loose was indulged in by the rebels, which must have given to BILLY WILSON'S *recherché* regiment a very poor opinion of the morals and habits of rebel soldiers, supposed to be acting the parts of "Southern gentlemen."

The garrison in Fort Pickens being aroused, three companies went to the rescue. They drove back the rebels, who were committing their burglarious outrages on the camp of Col. WILSON—chased them to their vessels, and compelled them to embark, and poured from Minié rifles a perfect storm of bullets into the crowded masses on the decks till the boats got out of range. Here is where the punishment that the Southern papers are so deeply deploring occurred. The rebel loss, by the Union account, was about 350. They admit a loss of over 100. The loss of the Unionists was 18 killed, 21 wounded and 18 prisoners.

The rebels were trying to perform a daring exploit in this night attack on Santa Rosa Island, which should rival the *éclat* of Lieut. RUSSELL'S recent destruction of the rebel privateer *Judah* under the guns of the Pensacola Navy-yard. That they had the insane idea that they might possibly capture Fort Pickens is admitted by themselves, for some of their letters assert that they would have got possession of the fort "but for a mistake." What the mistake was they do not reveal. Their plan probably was to surprise WILSON'S camp, expel the regiment unarmed, and pursue them as fugitives up to the gates of the fort, and on the opening of the fort for their admission, to rush in with them and capture the garrison. We conceive of no other mode in which the detachment that made its descent upon WILSON'S camp could have entertained a thought of getting possession of Fort Pickens.

It is said that Capt. BRAGG witnessed the combat between the regulars of the fort and his gallant invaders of the island. We hope he enjoyed the "peppering" that his detachment received as they bade adieu to Uncle Sam's small kingdom in those quarters, known as Santa Rosa Island.

The Blockade of Charleston.

If we may trust the testimony of a Key West letter-writer, the *Nashville* has really effected her escape. Her arrival at Cardenas, with Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON on board, is reported as vouched for by Consul SAVAGE, who is said to have sent urgent messages to Key West, in order to stimulate pursuit by some of the National vessels at that place. Along with this cheerful and inspiriting evidence of the vigor of the blockade, we learn that on the 10th inst., a fore-and-aft schooner, the *Sallie*, issued unmolested from Charleston, and three days after earned the reward of her enterprize by capturing a merchant brig belonging to a firm in New-York, and laden with sugar and molasses.

We should be really sorry to make things unpleasant, but there is certainly reason to suspect that it would excite no very general emotion of regret if the commanders of the blockading stations off Charleston and Savannah were recalled, and their conduct subjected to the scrutiny of a Court of Inquiry. The officer at the latter post was recently guilty of permitting the inward passage of a large vessel, laden with what the rebels most want—arms, munitions and blankets. The gentleman who has the outlook at Charleston, with vessels enough to close every passage with continuous wooden walls, has not only permitted the escape of the *Nashville*, but has let this pestilent *Sallie* put to sea, there to achieve instant success in its bad business. The *Nashville* job was deplorable enough, seeing it enabled the rebel envoys to take with them to Europe unanswerable proof of the worthlessness and consequent invalidity of the blockade. But after so long a pause in the chronicle of privateering, and an almost practical certainty that, with the exception of the *Sumter*, which has enough to do to keep out of the way of its pursuers, the seas were rid of the pirates, to have this new marauder let loose upon our commerce, is a mortification and disappointment for which the officer in command should be held to rigid accountability. It is hard to retain undiminished confidence in the fidelity of one whose duty is performed so indifferently.

Should inquiry demonstrate the inability of the largest naval force to secure such a port as that of Charleston, the responsibility of these misadventures will be transferred to the naval authorities at Washington. It has been repeatedly urged that Charleston, as the source of all the national woes, should be signalized by the peculiar rigor of its punishment. If we had really been making war upon the principle of inflicting the least possible damage with the largest possible demonstration, this naughty city could not have more perfectly eluded the first installment of its penalty. This share is unquestionably the permanent obstruction of its harbor. Vessels can be sunk in all the channels communicating with the sea. The city may cease to exist as a seaport. The forts which are only valuable to repel an attack from the ocean can be rendered valueless by the close of all the maritime approaches. In this way the necessary defects of the blockade at this capital point might be cured. Nor would the possibilities of an attack and seizure of the city by the Union forces be diminished. So long as Sumter, Moultrie, and the Morris Island batteries sweep the present entrance of the harbor, there is no likelihood that an entrance will be attempted by national vessels, especially as there are lateral approaches by which the city may be much more cheaply and certainly reached. When, therefore, the commander of the blockading force renders his account, and exculpates himself by proving, as he will surely attempt to do, that such evasions as those complained of are in the exercise of the utmost vigilance inevitable, it will be advisable for Secretary WELLES to ascertain whether the public good and the success of the war may not be most effectually promoted by converting Charleston into an inland town.

In referring to this project, it is not to be forgotten that the absolute closure of the natural outlets to the ocean by artificial means is impossible. What can be done is by filling the ordinary ship-channel with sunken hulks to diffuse the outgoing waters over a larger surface, where the draft will be insufficient for seagoing vessels, without so entirely damming the main current as to lead to the formation elsewhere of another channel of equal depth. This is regarded as entirely practicable. It is believed that vessels no larger than the *Sallie* can be confined by such judiciously arranged barriers; so that the harbor can be made impracticable to any craft capable of living on the high seas. Than this nothing more could be demanded; and to obtain this is at least worth experiment.

SECESSIONISTS FROM THE INTERIOR.—Fort Lafayette has received an accession to its population from Franklin County, in the persons of two brothers from the town of Malone. Jos. R. FLANDERS, one of the two, is a lawyer, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and of the Legislature in 1847, and has been County Judge in Franklin County. His brother, FRANCIS D. FLANDERS, was the editor of the Franklin County *Gazette*, in which both these gentlemen were accustomed to express the most thorough sympathy with the Secessionists. Being publicly asked why they did not go South and fight for a cause to which they were so much devoted, they replied that they could do it more service here. They have been very properly arrested in their work of aiding and abetting treason.

Bile on the Brain.

If our amiable friend of the *Herald* were a drinking man we should have no doubt that he is afflicted with *delirium tremens*. His columns give evidence of disease of some kind in the ravings which fill them, day after day, about the TIMES and *Tribune*. There is a little too much method in his balderdash, however,—too evident a desire to hurt somebody, to make such an explanation plausible. Under all the insane bluster and lying braggadocia with which he amuses and instructs his readers, lurks a venemous spite which betrays the systematic malignity which is among the most amiable and conspicuous characteristics of that modest journalist. The assiduity with which he pries into the private business affairs of his neighbors,—the charming impartiality with which he lies or tells the truth, as may best serve his turn—his contemptuous disregard of all the considerations which influence men who have any reputation to lose, or any social position to maintain, give a touch of heroism to what in any less gifted and unscrupulous scamp would be merely repulsive. The old reprobate reminds one of the standard villain of the novelist,—a bad Jesuit priest, though he adds some touches of character which are peculiarly his own. If such a priest were to be kicked out of his parish for immorality, out of his family for cold-blooded brutality, and out of society because he was universally regarded as a slimy and viperous nuisance, he would have just about the education, the propensities and the experience required for the work which the *Herald* performs. BENNETT will regard it as a compliment when we say that he is quite adequate to the task without any such preliminary training. His natural genius for this kind of work renders all education superfluous.

But it is not mere unselfish malignity which prompts the *Herald*;—BENNETT is much too sagacious to be unselfish in anything. It must not be supposed that he is without an object in his steady and patient mendacity, or that he persists in it merely because he believes "the general public likes a lie well told." He has set about the task of bullying the public into the belief that the *Herald* is the only newspaper in existence, that all the other City journals are losing character, circulation, advertising, and everything else,—that the *Herald* is the only Union paper in the country, all the others, and especially the TIMES and *Tribune*, being "cowardly Abolitionists," "advocates of secession," and dependant entirely on "British Abolition gold" for existence. From two to four columns a day are filled with trash of this sort. For two days in succession he has been compelled to issue an extra half sheet to make room for these charming but rather voluminous diatribes about the TIMES. One cannot help wondering what sort of people the *Herald's* subscribers must be to tolerate this kind of trash. The great body of them, it is true, are not at all fastidious about their intellectual pabulum. At least two-thirds of the *Herald's* City circulation is in the rum-holes, houses of ill-fame, junk shops and kindred quarters,—and it is not to be supposed that they should criticise very sharply the mental grog dealt out to them:—all they ask is that it be highly spiced with the personal blackguardism which is the staple of their literature. They "*like a lie*, well-told,"—as the *Herald* very justly remarks,—and it gives them a very full supply of what they like. But one would suppose that the lowest and vilest of our population,—the rat-baiting and dog-fighting members of the Common Council even,—would be surfeited with such an incessant tide of venomous and absurd abuse.

We should be sorry to deprive the *Herald* of any innocent gratification, or to mar its pleasures in any way. It probably supposes that it is inflicting terrible damage on the TIMES by its pertinacious billingsgate. It is very much mistaken. As our readers are of a very different class from the *Herald's*, they are not likely to be in the least affected by it. We do not say this from any wish to interrupt our neighbor's amusement, but rather to encourage him in pursuing it to his heart's content, and the oftener it issues an extra sheet for the purpose of discharging its superfluous bile, the sooner will it exhaust its own plentiful supply of bad wind, und the patience of its readers.

MORE OF THE HERALD'S "LIES—WELL TOLD."—The *Herald* announces to an astonished world that it stereotypes the pages of its daily edition. The TIMES has done the same thing for the last three months. The same authority says that the TIMES has been "reduced in size and quality of paper, the number of employes diminished, and the wages of the remainder cut down. Every branch of this statement, with one partial exception, is false. The size of the TIMES is precisely what it was four years ago, and, except that for the sake of symmetry its columns have been shortened about an inch, precisely what it has been ever since. The quality of its paper is unchanged and is better than the *Herald's* ever was. The number of its employes in every department—writers, correspondents, compositors and pressmen—has been increased, and nobody's wages have been "cut down" a dollar. In the course of four assertions the *Herald* managed to say one thing that was about half true; all the rest is sheer fabrication. The same sheet goes on to say that "the stock of the TIMES has been offered in the market." This is another lie, without the shadow of foundation. In ordinary business, any man who should thus invent and circulate falsehoods for the sake of damaging a competitor, would would be kicked out of decent society and into the gutter. The only reason BENNETT escapes is, that he never was in decent society, and he has been kicked into the gutter so often that he feels most at home there.

Attempted Wholesale Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 24.

A man named HENRY DONALD, with several *aliases*, has been arrested here on the charge of attempting to defraud BELMONT & Co., of New-York, and other firms of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Portland, with forged bills of exchange for large amounts.

MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Five Thousand People Present---Great Enthusiasm.

Speeches of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Col. Thomas Francis Meagher, Col. Jerre C. Smith, Hon. E. A. Lambert, Hon. Henry C. Murphy.

A very large public meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Fort Greene, in the City of Brooklyn.

At about 3½ o'clock the Executive Committee appointed by the City Hall People's Convention, ascended the platform.

Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN called the meeting to order, and nominated EX-Mayor LAMBERT as Chairman. The nomination was unanimously ratified. C. J. SPRAGUE then read the list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which were unanimously adopted.

The President, after a brief speech, introduced Mr. C. W. RODMAN, who read a series of resolutions strongly sustaining the Government, which were adopted unanimously.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was then announced amid great applause. He came forward and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. DANL. S. DICKINSON.

Mr. DICKINSON said:

Mr. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I greet you upon this classic and consecrated ground, in the name of our cherished Union. The time for discussion—free, earnest and bold discussion—has not ceased, as has been often suggested; nor will it cease, until every honest citizen in the loyal States shall be convinced of and aroused to his duty—until ignorance shall be informed—until partisan efforts shall all be merged in union for the sake of the Union—until traitors shall be shut out from society to indulge in self-communion—until a treasonable Press shall be silenced, and until the Stars and Stripes shall float again everywhere throughout the land on the ruins of a dark and damning rebellion. If, during the Autumn of 1860, an intelligent stranger in the New World could have entered the harbor of New-York, and have seen her "bays and broad-armed ports, where laughing a the storm rich navies ride" could have looked upon the magnificent ships arriving from every sea, and others outward bound to every clime under heaven, could have contemplated the emporium of the New World, soon to be the emporium of both Old and New, with its vast contributions of commerce, its unfold wealth, its measureless enterprise, its majestic grandeur, its mechanic arts, its mercantile renown, its financial powers, collecting and disbursing the New World's revenue; could have witnessed its refinement and social culture, its institutions of religion, charity and learning; could have cast his eye over the Empire State, seen its other strong and populous and thrifty cities and towns, springing up from the harbors upon the seaboard, along its noble rivers and upon its inland seas; could have considered its system of improvements, uniting the waters of the West with the Atlantic, its railroads checkering far and near; could have calculated its agricultural elements and strength, beheld its cattle upon a thousand hills, and its four millions of free, and healthy, and happy people, he would have involuntarily exclaimed, "Where can you find so sublime a view, so interesting an anticipation?" And when his enraptured vision had contemplated this, if he had yet a desire to look further into the "wide abyss of possibility," yet him have passed beyond the boundaries of the greatest free State that ever had existence to the broad field of our National Union; stretch out upon our broad lakes, range over the boundless prairies of the West—the world's golden granary—the pantry of hungry Europe—and calculate their productions when he had learned to number the sands of the sea; listen to the hum of New-England's machinery—tell us of the mineral elements the Keystone bears in her bosom; thread the Potomac, the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri, and their tributaries, view the Gulf of Mexico, and estimate the productive power of the planting States; and then, as the human eye is never satisfied, leap, if he could, the Rocky Mountains, and stand upon the shore of the world's greatest ocean, and there, again, find the same enterprising people—the same irrepressible energy, the same refinement and culture, the same institutions; and States, replete in all the elements which give strength to a people; cities which have sprung up as if by magic; an industry which is thrice rewarded, the earth teeming with her choicest fruits, and sparkling with golden treasures, which would almost sate the greed of avarice itself; let him number upon this vast area, embracing almost every variety of soil, climate and production, thirty-four free and independent States, drawn together by a common impulse, in a holy and happy Union, with boundless and populous territories engaged in erecting others, and thirty-five millions of people enjoying all, and blessed as no people were ever blessed before—basking in a world's sunlight, such as never slept upon God's children below—and when he has looked upon this with wonder and admiration, and his heart has thanked the Giver of all good that he has so cared for, and sheltered and protected poor erring man, he would involuntarily exclaim, "What more could mortal desire?" And could that same stranger come again now, finding this same free, thrice-blessed and happy people, turned from the pursuits and arts of peace to the horrors of an unnatural, civil and intestine war—these States dissevered and belligerent—he would be shocked that in one short year such beauty had been turned to desolation, and he would exclaim, "An enemy hath done this!"

CAUSE OF REBELLION.

Many have sought in vain for the cause of the rebellion, and must continue so to seek, for it was without cause. The sectional controversies which have prevailed, though they served as an apology for it, did not even contribute. The rebellion was the fruit of conspiracy; the conspiracy was the production of mad and mean and insatiable ambition. It originated in a desire for rule, and was quickened by the determination to cover evidences of robbery and plunder.

ITS LEADERS AND FOLLOWERS.

Its prime movers were few, but it is apparent that it was encouraged by many to whom it had not fully committed its secrets. It made the election of Mr. LINCOLN the occasion for inaugurating the rebellion, without any well grounded pretence that it was the cause. Its leaders, who will find no parallel in shameless and infamous atrocity, not even in Satan, aimed at power, and pomp, and consequence; its active followers and voluntary participants to conceal bankruptcy in morals, politics, or business; its sympathizers in the loyal States were made up of those, who, between mental blindness and obstinate prejudice, were unable to see or comprehend anything beyond a mere partisan, political scramble; of cross-road caucus wire-pullers, who feared to lose their high dignities and their rations, upon which they got higher still, if they should not keep the question within the traces of party; of lobby politicians, who, having long gorged themselves upon the offal of unclean legislation, were willing to see the Union imperilled, as a thief or burglar welcomes a conflagration in a city, that he may dive more deep in plunder; of seedy and faded office-seekers, who, like Micawber, had long waited for something to *turn up*, and believed the rebellion would *turn it*; of a few croaking, diseased, worn-out and dying Presses, in the market without bidders, wanting principles and wanting bread, wanting notice, wanting consequence, wanting character, wanting everything, but baseness with nothing to lose, but everything to gain. These combined elements, especially in this State, in the hands of a repudiated Regency, have stood as the advocates, apologists and defenders of rebellion, and have lent it aid, countenance, comfort and encouragement, and have, directly or indirectly, stimulated its efforts in treason, devastation and murder. The honest men who, failing to comprehend the magnitude of the great issues at first, and were misled into countenancing the secession movement, long since retraced their error, and none are now left except those who desire to see the Union menaced, and politicians who prefer party, and place, and politics, to country, Constitution and Union.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

The great issues are made up. They are whether we survive or perish—live or die. They are soon to be tried before the only legitimate tribunal known to a loyal people in loyal States. The people, the true loyal people, without regard to present or previous party designations, are rallying to the defence of the Union, the Constitution, the Stars and Stripes—cherishing the holy memories of the past, clinging with deathless tenacity to the fruition of the present, looking forward with an eye of faith to future promise. Their heart-throbs pulsate together: they march to the music of the Union; their tramp makes treason tremble on her seat of robbery and wrong, and her aids and abettors and apologists hide their snaky heads. And who are they who oppose the great and glorious array of patriotism-politicians who manipulate caucus machinery, who deal in India-rubber platforms—who purchase delegates and bully conventions, and propose to put the most formidable rebellion the world ever saw, boasting an army of half a million, into party leading-strings, to be driven by themselves as a political hobby-horse?

THE QUESTION DOES NOT BELONG TO PARTY.

It is conceded by all liberal-minded men, that the masses of all parties are honest and sincere, and true friends of their country. It is generally admitted, too, that there are some questions too grave for mere party management and monopoly; and it cannot be denied that if ever a question could arise demanding the united action of all good men, irrespective of political organizations, this is that very one. It vitally concerns, not only our national well-being and repose, but our very national existence. When nullification reared her threatening front, though its dangers were to be laughed to scorn in comparison with those which menace the Union now, Gen. JACKSON, whose Democracy, however, would have been called in question had he done it in this day, though in an age of extreme partisan bitterness, called early to his aid and counsel, that moral Titan, DANIEL WEBSTER, that glowing, and eloquent, and intrepid patriot, HENRY CLAY, and asserted the dignity of the Constitution, and invoked, not merely his party adherents, but the American people, as such, to stay up his hands in defence of the Union as the common property, hope and pride of all. But the patriotism and democracy of Gen. JACKSON would have been condemned by the treason *honeysuckling* patriots of this day, because he did not invoke a party instead of a people, and he would have been set down by treason-mongers as an exceedingly Black Republican.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican Party, to its credit be it said, although it was largely in the ascendant in the loyal States, and had not only a Chief Magistrate of its choice and of its party in the nation, but a large majority of the Governors of the several States, and, after secession, a majority in both branches of Congress, and a majority in most of the State Legislatures, early saw the impropriety and the impossibility of defending the Union against such an infamous and formidable conspiracy and rebellion by a political party; and, in this State, in a spirit becoming the occasion, generously proposed that all should unite, irrespective of party, lay aside party platforms, and prosecute the war together, as American citizens, upon the common platform of the Constitution and the Union. It is not the abandonment of any organization. But this proposition was rejected by the opposing organization, upon the alleged ground of principle!

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democratic Party, in its elements, is the same now it ever was, and when it has relieved itself of the dead weight of rotten leaders, who hang upon its neck in festering regencies and State Committees—of treasonable Presses which misrepresent it—and the time comes for the exercise of political opinions, it will assert its office and claim its place. These self-constituted heads of the Democratic church fear, if there is a Union movement, and they are cut off, that Democracy will be lost; upon the same principle that a philosopher of the same school feared, if the earth should revolve, the water would all be spilled. Its organization is, for the present, broken down, and its members are in the tented field, defending the Capitol of the Union; on the ocean, rescuing our flag from secession piracy; in the workshops, plying their busy trades; on their farms, engaged in the pursuits of agriculture; along the busy railroads, freighting the productions of the West to the seaboard; and the miserable secession clique who claim to speak for it in this State no more represent it than BRIGHAM YOUNG and his saints represent the Christian Church. They have dragged it into a hopeless minority; its organization is demoralized by lobby agents; its masses, disgusted by such conduct, scattered and disbanded; its principles, as promulgated by those who abuse its name, and have worked its temporary overthrow, are not and never have been Democratic principles. They put forth in the name of Democracy anything and everything to suit emergencies, from the "Buffalo Platform" to nullification and disunion; sometimes open, sometimes covert; sometimes sugared over with liberal propositions of peace to armed traitors; sometimes boldly denouncing the Executive for his arrest and imprisonment of lurking spies, and refusal to release them; sometimes because he has laid the strong hand of military power upon a treasonable Press; sometimes insinuating, in aid of the rebellion, what they had not the manhood to utter, and at all times censuring and embarrassing the President in the discharge of his duty. They are for the Union, and sympathize with those in arms against it; they are for the war, and discourage enlistment, and howl over taxation: they are for the Government, and embarrass those charged with its administration; they are against rebellion, and join it in assaults upon Union men. These political ornaments, so full of the name of Democracy, and so empty in its principles, while loud in denunciation of all who would not act under their party lead, instead of with the people as such, changed their "great principles," radically, three times in as many weeks, and are not through yet. First, the "State Committee," which has been the evil genius of the Democratic Party, declined the proposition of the Republicans for united action during the war, because "great principles" required them to accompany all the demonstrations to put down the rebellion with the "most liberal propositions of peace." In ten days thereafter the same patriots assembled in State Convention and voted down this very proposition, and the one who offered it, not knowing of the intermediate change of "great principles," went away like the servant who was sent to collect rent for the vineyard—"shamefully handled." In place of this, they passed the ninth resolution, with as many heads and horns as the beast of the Apocalypse, calculated to censure and embarrass the Executive for having done his duty, in the arrest of spies; in refusing, in the midst of treason and rebellion and murder, to release conspirators and enemies, and traitors, on a *habeas corpus*, that they might ply their hellish mischief again; and for another week the ninth resolution stood as the "great principles" upon which this bastard organization required all Democrats to stand, on pain of excommunication. But a TERHAINE and a BRUNCK, two of their candidates, having both patriotism and manliness, could neither stand nor run upon such "great principles," and repudiated them, and declined.

The State Committee, however, was to the Regency what the lamp was to Alladin; when he required aid he rubbed the lamp, and when they require it, they rub the Committee; and upon this occasion they called together not only the Committee, and filled up the gaps from their own board, but then gathered candidates and committee and rubbed both; and by unanimous consent made up a new declaration of "great principles," a week old; and they were given to the world under the certificates and hands of the candidates themselves; and where would they have stood true for the Union movement! Still the platform was loose, shaky, ricketty, unsafe, and unsatisfactory; and Tammany Hall, all there was left of the defunct organization, arraigned the whole as a flagrant imposition, and declared its repudiation of the ticket, unless its managers should change the fourth time, and come up manfully to the exigencies of the occasion, and go for prosecuting the war to an honorable peace, and for maintaining the honor of the Government, the Constitution and the Union.

They have as much trouble with their platform as the Common Council of New-Haven did with a City ordinance. It is said that the students of Yale College, having been suspected of some nocturnal depredations, the City Fathers proclaimed an ordinance making it a penal offence to be in the streets after 10 o'clock in the evening without a lantern. Large numbers of the students were found walking in the dark after the hour designated, and were arrested; but as each man was able to show he had a *lantern* with him, as required, he was discharged. The ordinance was then so worded as to require a *candle* to be placed in the lantern. This the students complied with as before, but still walked in darkness, and escaped punishment. It was then further amended, requiring the candle to be lighted. This the students complied with again, but wrapped a cloth around, and escaped again. Finally, the City Fathers, upon a further amendment and revision, required each one to have a lantern, with a lighted candle in it, giving light in the streets, &c., and succeeded.

The poor candidates of the Regency—some of them gentlemen of great cleverness, and some of whom I do not speak, and all in bad company—are now, after so many changes, somewhat in the condition of the negro boy on the Mississippi steamer. "Come here, my lad," said a gentleman to a bright little darkey, one morning upon deck; "would you like to have me buy you and go and live with me?" "Yes, I would, Massa," was the answer. "And whose boy are you?" inquired the gentleman. "Can't tell dat, Massa; Cap'ns boy dis mornin', but he been in cabin playing poker all day, so I don't know who I b'long to by dis time."

Since the third change, before the third week had elapsed, we have not learned of a new edition of "great principles," but as the State Committee have recently been together, and have doubtless been rubbed again by the Regency, we may look for change number four before election. And yet this self-stultified cheat, sympathizing with rebellion and treason, without principles, without the rank and file of a party, except such as have failed to comprehend the nature of the rebellion, and are yet fighting in imagination some political conflict over again, without public confidence or consistency, denounce all as "Republicans," who, when our existence is trembling in the balance, prefer a great, generous and ennobling popular movement to such groveling and mischievious associations, or to following such perfidious leaders. And as often as they are exposed as charlatans and trimmers—acting in sympathy with traitors—they bawl loudly and lustily that the Democratic Party is abused! The Democratic Party, forsooth! The Democratic Party consists of the honest masses of men, and not of self-constituted Committees and defunct regencies. I love and revere the Democratic Party, but scout and defy and despise its camp followers, counterfeits, hangers-on and Swiss mendicants. If the Democratic Party is assailed by exposing those who have brought it to defeat and disgrace, then, by the same rule, Jo. SMITH, when he was characterized as a beast and an imposter, might have exclaimed that Christianity is denounced! Or, when the blear-eyed, painted harlot is called by the name of her vocation, she may cry out that virtuous woman is assailed by obscene epithets!

The Democratic Party has been betrayed, crippled, and crucified by corrupt and vicious leaders, but these will strut their brief hour and perish, and then the poetic conception will be realized that

"Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

THE UNION MOVEMENT.

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

The united and harmonious movement of a great people, in such a fearful crisis, embracing members of all parties, but acknowledging the supremacy of none, presents one of the grandest moral spectacles of modern times. Without preconcert, it sprung from the masses, in spite of conflicting and even hostile organizations, fully armed for the conflict with rebellion abroad and treachery at home, like Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom, from the brain of Jupiter. That it should so suddenly have risen to complete perfection was not to have been expected; but, with no platform save the Constitution, no rallying cry but the Union; no banner but the Stars and Stripes; no purpose but the overthrow of rebellion, it has already carried terror to traitors abroad, and reduced the swaggering gasconade of traitors at home to secret, tremulous whispers. Before it faction trembles, and tears its hair and gnashes its teeth in silence. Craven politicians find it too strong for their party harness, and fall back abashed; and even Billingsgate, the last desperate resort of detected villainy, pays it, and those who have been active in its advancement, the generous tribute of opening upon it and them her floodgates afresh! But the Union rivulets are gathered in a single stream, whose broad and deep and quiet yet resistless current will bear away all opposing obstacles, and sweep onward to gladden and bless the extended domains of freedom and humanity; to give strength to the weak and hope to the despairing, and a promise of triumph to the faithful. Oh, how many patriotic hearts leaped for joy when they saw a united people set party in abeyance and engage in one united effort for the preservation of our cherished land. What thanksgivings ascended; what hopes beamed; what gladness prevailed amongst the masses, as this party iconoclast entered upon its benign mission.

The dagons of cliques, and committees and regencies are already crumbling beneath its feet, and their reign of imposition is closed. The levy of political blackmail has been abolished; the fruits of lobby legislation will not defray the expense of reaping; office brokerage no longer pays, and those who have fattened upon such spoil for years, can now only find employment as hired mourners, to "mimic sorrow," for the downfall of secession treason in the Empire State. But upon the overthrow and destruction of these elements a more enlarged equality of the masses will arise,—the popular triumph about to be achieved will be permanent in its rectifying influences,—those who are politicians by trade will not be in demand: the Government will again be a Government of the people, and not a Government of committees, caucuses, and packed conventions. The Union movement was demanded by the exigencies of the occasion. It was necessary to save us from drifting to swift and terrible destruction. It should be supported by all loyal men for itself and not for its candidate merely. It was an act of practical emancipation, not of blacks, but of whites; not from Southern, but from Northern, slavery; not from shackles upon the limbs, but from fetters upon the immortal mind.

"Take heart! the promised hour draws near,
I hear the downward beat of wings,
And Freedom's trumpet, sounding clear
Joy to the people—woe and fear
To New World's tyrants, Old World's kings."

PROPOSITIONS OF PEACE TO REBELLION.

Let those who cry "Peace! peace!" trace the history of this rebellion from its origin to its development. The conspiracy which produced it had evidently been nursed by some of its actors for more than a quarter of a century, but must have swelled its numbers, and gained its full and formidable proportions, within a year of its development. It sought the occasion of Mr. LINCOLN's election and inauguration as the best suited to its treasonable purposes; a time and occasion upon which it evidently supposed it could better arouse Southern feeling, stimulate Southern prejudice, and awake sectional hostility. But while it had this advantage, it, unfortunately for its sincerity or success with the loyal Southern mind, chose a time when the South and its sympathizers had a majority in both branches of Congress and in the Supreme Court of the United States, and a time, too, when the law concerning fugitives was more thoroughly executed than it had been for years, and when Congress was organizing Territorial Governments without restriction, for which Southern rights advocates had so long contended; and, moreover, when a majority in Congress, for the purpose of preserving peace, reconciling sectional differences, and quieting sectional irritation, stood ready to give any further reasonable guarantee calculated to secure to the Southern States all and any rights to which they were entitled, and of which they could reasonably show they had been, or reasonably fear that they were about to be, deprived. There had been no time within twenty years when they had so little just cause of complaint as in 1861. The masses of the Southern people are honest, sincere and Union-loving. But it is clear that the leaders who shaped the policy of this rebellion, were in pursuit of self-advancement and the Union's *wrongs*, and not of Southern *rights*. The robberies they had practiced in the Government, long before the election of Mr. LINCOLN was decided, show what was in contemplation; the disposition made of the army and navy, and the arms and munitions, proves the same thing. The haste with which some of the States sought to rush out of the Union, and drag others after them; the haste they made to violate their country's flag; their cold-blooded assassination of soldiers on their way to the defence of the nation's capitol; the rude, and robber, and bandit violence with which they seized ships, forts, and other public property, and the public revenues within their reach; the brazen complacency with which public officials, sworn to support the Constitution, brought perjury upon their guilty souls in endeavoring to subvert it; the infidelity of naval and military commanders, in forswearing themselves, and betraying their trusts to enemies all go to show that they had resolved to rule or ruin, and were not in pursuit of "liberal propositions of peace." Upon all this followed the organization of their bogus Confederacy; their attack upon the *Star of the West*; their assault upon the starving peace garrison of Sumter; their organization of a system of piracy in stolen vessels; their outrages upon and murder of defenceless Union-loving citizens, and the destruction of their property; their burning of peaceful dwellings and towns, and driving from their homes, in destitution, innocent women and children; their weakening of railroad bridges, that passengers might be destroyed by hundreds or maimed for life; their employment of savages to help on rebellion; their raising numerous and powerful armies in furtherance of their nefarious designs; and, in short, their whole action, proves that, for butchery and atrocity in modern times, those who have conducted this rebellion will bear the palm, for when

"Matched with them,
The rudest brute that roams Siberia's wild,
Has feelings pure, and polished as a gem;
The bear is civilized, the wolf is mild."

And yet we are told that a rebellion, originating without provocation, deliberately and murderously contrived, and steeped in a depravity as black as the smoke of the bottomless pit, in its origin, now that it has added to the commission of treason every other crime in the catalogue, and only escapes the halter because it is at large, should be nursed and fostered, and treated tenderly, with liberal propositions of peace! Rather say, the peace its authors deserve is universal *execution*, and its peace apologists universal *execration*. The latter are already reaping their deserts in the omnipotence of opinion, and with the former, thank Heaven, it is only a question of time. The idea that a rebellion thus designed, thus conspired, thus inaugurated and thus conducted, while its heart is black with perjury, and its hand stained with gore, could or should be gently asked in dulcet tones, what kind of a peace it would please to dictate to the Government it had sought to destroy, is alone worthy of the necessitous politician,—the mere party hack, who supposes he can trade with rebellion as with a clique of corrupt associates, or who has no aims or impulses above party management, no range of vision beyond a caucus, no love of country, no pride in the glowing memories of the Revolution, no true contemplation of the present, no just hope for the future. Happily for our devoted country, the number of this class is small, and their influence less, and both rapidly diminishing.

WHAT ENCOURAGES AND PROTRACTS THE REBELLION.

The frothy conceit of the desperate leaders, who urged on the commencement of this rebellion, for base and selfish purposes, has evidently much diminished in the experience of its progress;—the unfortunate rank and file, who, in an evil moment, lent it their countenance, some because defrauded and some from compulsion, have already learned that it is not the "entertainment to which they were invited," and wish it in perdition; the business interests which it has destroyed curse it as a destructive monster; the planting and agricultural regions it has overrun and blasted, would, if they dared, invoke upon its authors the thunderbolts of heaven; and mourning and lamentations along the Border States, from those bereaved of friends and relations, and protectors—those driven from the firesides of happy homes, penniless, and cold, and hungry, and those who deplore the social destruction and demoralization, ring out as from Rama in one long, piercing cry, and yet the rebellion goes on, and why? In the hope of external aid, which will enable it finally to triumph. It looks forward with hope to England, that her hatred of democracy may induce her recognition of the independence of the rebellious States. But it looks for more—for aid and assistance from the sympathizers in the loyal States, and especially this. Had the voice of the people of the loyal States, and especially of this great State, been unanimous and unreserved, as it should have been, in condemnation of the rebellion, there is every reason to believe that it would, ere this, have laid down its arms. But it read a justification or apology for its treason in a portion of the Press of the loyal States, claiming to speak the sentiments of a great and once powerful party, aid and comfort and encouragement,—some outspoken and bold in justifying the rebellion,—others backing and filling, skulking and covert and insinuating, under pretence of peace, and a fear of taxation, but more mean and mischievous than open treason: and all this class uniting in denouncing and upbraiding the Executive, and charging him with violations of the Constitution, and with deserving impeachment in his dealings with rebels! It read, too, from these same Presses, denunciations of all Union Democrats and conservative men, who declared openly and unconditionally that the rebellion must be put down at any cost and all hazards; as having joined the "Black Republicans," and, therefore, no longer worthy of their country's confidence. It read further, in this State, the doings of the *State Committee*, and the proceedings of local conventions, declaring that in obedience to a "great principle," the war to prostrate rebellion must be accompanied by the "most liberal propositions of peace;" it read, again, the "ninth resolution" of a State Convention, claiming to be Democratic, arraigning the President for exerting the military power of the Government in arresting and imprisoning spies and traitors; for refusing to release them in obedience to the requirements of the civil law, so that they might renew their work of treason; for having prohibited the circulation of treasonable journals, when rebellious cannon menaced the Capitol at Washington. Rebellion saw these evidences of sympathy, and naturally, but erroneously, estimating these Presses, Committees, Conventions and demonstrations, as evidences of public opinion generally, took new courage in its work of destruction, rallied new forces, and resolved to persevere until these aids, so potential in theory, should furnish aid in more substantial form.

These demonstrations through Presses, Committees and Conventions have been, and still are active and infamous elements in promoting and perpetuating the rebellion. The authors have thus helped to slay a LYON, an ELLSWORTH and a BAKER, and are to-day largely responsible for the persistent continuance of the rebellion, and for an increase of the taxation necessary to put it down—responsible for the warm heart's blood which has flowed from the gashed bosom of the brave soldiery—for hundreds of precious lives which have been sacrificed upon our country's altar—for bitter, unavailing tears, which have been shed by bereaved ones—for hopeless sighs, which have been wafted like incense to Heaven. Let them, then, wipe out this strain from their guilty souls; let them "*out this damned spot*;" let them look upon the rude graves where repose the uncoffined remains of our brave soldiers, who fell fighting for the Union, and receive instruction. Let them muse over the once happy homes their example has helped to desolate; let them turn aside the father's curse, soothe the mother's anguish, dry the widow's tears, and silence the orphan's wail; and then, if they can look their fellow men in the face, let them go on encouraging rebellion by deriding those who seek to rescue "the land our Fathers loved" from the grasp of traitors, and stimulate it to renewed activity and violence by further "liberal propositions of peace."

Alas, poor BAKER! He was swifter than an eagle! he was stronger than a lion! and the very soul of bravery and manly daring. He spoke by my side at the great Union-square meeting in April, and his words of fiery and patriotic eloquence yet ring upon my ear. And has that noble heart ceased to throb—that pulse to play! Has that beaming eye been closed in death! Has that tongue of eloquence been silenced forever! Yes, but he has died in the cause of humanity.

"Whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the army's van,
The fittest place for man to die,
Is, where he dies for man."

Of foreign birth, he laid down his life for the land of his adoption. Let native-born traitors contemplate the picture with what composure they can.

HOW TO RESTORE PEACE.

Good Government can never exist long in the atmosphere of anarchy and rebellion, nor can rebellion long live within the jurisdiction of good Government. They are radical and active, and hereditary antagonists, and must, under all circumstances, stand as opposing forces; they must come in speedy conflict, and one or the other must go down. The question admits of no treaties, no accommodation, no compromise;—if Government cannot crush rebellion, rebellion will crush government. The question between them for the mastery must be like the answer of the Turkish Governor of Derne to the summons of Gen. EATON to surrender—"*My head or yours.*" If Government yields to-day, and makes terms or compromises, or proposes conditions of peace, it pays a premium for a renewed rebellion to-morrow, with superadded insolence and increased demands. Government can make but one proposition to rebellion, and that is, to lay down its arms, unconditionally, and acknowledge allegiance to the Constitution, and submit to the supremacy of the laws. This the Government will demand in this case, and should those charged with the Administration fail or falter in this trust, of which there is no suspicion, the people—the true source of power—will make the demand in their own sovereign name, and see it enforced by virtue of their own sovereign power. And until every vestige of the rebellion is subjugated, they will trample under foot every attempt to rally and divide upon party issues, and refuse to weigh taxation or even blood against national honor and existence. This desolating scourge will be concentrated in the same proportion that it finds encouragement from parties and presses in the powerful loyal States. It will be brief, in proportion as all interests present a united and unyielding front for its overthrow. The rebellious hordes have already expended their best energies. The National forces have just commenced gathering in, in earnest. A considerable portion of the rebel army is composed of men too old for efficient service, boys too young for it—of Union-loving men forced into its ranks. They are half-armed, half-fed, half-clothed, and unpaid. The cannot subsist through the desolate Winter as they have through Summer, on pillage. For lack of better materials, they must clothe themselves with Confederate bonds, as the first sinners did with fig-leaves, and use them as Boniface did ale for food, drink and lodging, and although they are as good for forage as for anything, those who attempt to fill their stomachs with them, like the lean kine of the Nile, will remain in *statu quo ante bellum*. These bonds are only taken in security for borrowed trouble. The rifled arms will prove inadequate, and the *rifled munitions and money* have already been expended. They will soon learn by experience that the influences of dying secession journals and defunct organizations in this State, are as worthless as their own shinplasters and as unavailing as the prayers of Bishop POLK. That an army extemporized from such material, starved, unclothed, and unpaid, with no government either receiving or entitled to its respect, dissatisfied with the usurped leadership, dragged into active offensive warfare against the Capital when their own seaboard towns are menaced by a Federal fleet, and when the whole thing is cursed by the Union loving citizens of the South, cannot be kept together for effective operations. Now is the time for the lovers of the Constitution and the Union to strike their blow. Humanity demands that it be speedy and terrible; that it crush out the foul and ferocious heart of rebellion, at a single onset; that banners be borne aloft in every revolted district, bearing the inscription "Death to rebellion! Peace and protection to loyalty!" Our brave soldiers are marching to the scene of action by hundreds and thousands, anxious to bear a hand in rescuing our glorious Union from the hands of the spoiler; and enlistments are more active to day than ever, and let them go on in countless numbers. Our fleets are already hovering along the rebellious coast, to invite their return to the allegiance they owe the Government, and in case they are unable or unwilling to return, to assist them with the whole power of the Government! Our capitalists of great, and our people of moderate means, with an alacrity which must cheer and gladden every patriotic heart in the land, and leave money-mongers abroad to gape and wonder, have laid their millions of treasure at the feet of the Government, without reserve or stint, and have millions more in readiness, and have bade it, in the name of all that is sacred, to crush the rebellion before it relaxes or slumbers. Heaven be praised! this infamous, impious and ignoble crusade against humanity is doomed! The true and Union-loving loyal, and all the elements of success within their own hands, and will not fail to wield them accordingly; and if they do, woe to conspirators! Up then with our glorious flag of the Union, higher and still higher!—let every loyal citizen wheel into line and mark time to the Union; push on the column to the strongholds of treason; proclaim amnesty to the people, extermination to conspirators who precipitated and urge on the rebellion, and its end will be as speedy and inglorious as its origin and career have been depraved and damnable.

THE SECESSION PRESS IN THIS STATE.

A sound public opinion has in no way better manifested its elevation than in its repudiation of a venal, corrupted Press; and in seconding and approving the action of the President in prohibiting its circulation. Journals of sufficient ability, life, activity and circulation to do mischief, have been properly suppressed. A few superannuated, harmless ones, of small circulation and less influence, like the *Atlas and Argus* of Albany, and its half-dozen echoes—those which were profitably engaged in making shrines for Diana, and are grieved at her overthrow—are wisely unnoticed by the Government, the mischief they do being less than the expense of board and lodging of such gluttons and gormandizers at the Lafayette Hotel. The *News* and *Day Book*, and others, had the merit of manliness in their treason, while the *Atlas and Argus*, and the few that sneeze when it takes snuff, have sought, from the beginning, to strike the blow, but conceal the hand; and yet these are now far preferable to either the *News* or *Day Book*, upon the principle that "a living ass is better than a dead lion." The *Argus*, like HALLECK's "Fancy, was younger once than it is now, and prettier of course," and the *Atlas* was a spirited Douglass paper for years—FRED. DOUGLASS, I mean—and both have their antecedents. I am sorry for that poor old paper, although, like old Montezuma, I occasionally put it on coals for its own good. Its investment in secession was an unfortunate one, and makes a poor return. It "went out for wool, and came home shorn." What is worse, those who encouraged it to pursue this course, unmanfully leave it unsupported. No wonder that it is in bad temper. It cries aloud in its bitterness, and why should it not? Rats, when fairly caught in a steel trap, proclaim their innocence and griefs just in proportion as they have been poachers through life. Bogus tickets can no more be produced than bogus babies, without extraordinary exhibitions and sensations. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, poor woman, in her effort to gainsay the theories of MALTHUS on population, was charged with both the production and the audible accompaniments. But, in the production of the secession "peace ticket," the efforts and the honors were generously divided—the State Committee performing the *labor*, and the *Atlas and Argus* furnishing the accompanying *responses*. Whoever says that it has not "aggravated its voice," like Bottom in the play, and performed its part well, should be compelled, as a punishment, to read the paper regularly for a week, or receive forty stripes save one. Although it has done well, it can scarcely be longer useful, and its managers should now give it a benefit, and close the engagement for the season! And when the prostrate secession Press can turn from the denunciation of the Union movement and those identified with it, to contemplate its own buried condition, let it borrow for its epitaph, with a slight change, the inscription from the tombstone of a victim of quack medicine: "I was well, wanted to be better, took secession, and here I am!"

A NEW ERA IS DAWNING.

The past and the future have been torn widely asunder by the convulsions of the present. The political yesterday has been buried in the lava that has flowed out from the volcanic eruptions of to-day. New ideas, new impulses, new efforts are upon us and before us. Those who stand in the way of the car of progress will be crushed beneath its ponderous wheels. Those who hesitate to get on board will be left behind and unheard of hereafter. This Union movement is not a movement for individual man—it is for mankind. It is the first real struggle between equality and privilege which the new world has ever seen. It is an effort on the part of individuals in the revolting States to trample under foot the Constitution of our Fathers, and raise up a semi-nobility, based upon involuntary servitude, upheld by despotic military power, and elevating and perpetuating the rule and reign and consequence of families. It will be blasted and overthrown finally, and then it will be a subject of universal wonder how so bold and wicked an imposture should even have been conceived or attempted! Above all, how it should even have found advocates or apologists this side of Bedlam, or Newgate, or perdition. It will fade away suddenly, but not like the "baseless fabric of a vision," for it will "leave a wreck behind"—a wreck of every crime which ever disgraced humanity—a wreck of every bitter, unavailing tears, which have been shed "woe unnumbered" which the human heart has ever experienced—a wreck of burial fields unwalled, of vacant firesides, of desolate hearthstones, of sighs, and tears, and lamentations, of widows and of orphans, of maimed survivors; and a wreck of foiled treachery and blistered traitors, who will evade the society of men, and shun the light, lest Scorn shall point her "slow unmoving finger," and exclaim: "Yes, he was one," and darkly whisper, "Traitor!" But rising above this ruin, emerging from the cloud, fresh and beautiful as flowers which spring up on the departure of Winter's desolation, will be our institutions of equality, refined and purified in the furnace of adversity and affliction, strengthened and invigorated by trial, shining before the world with renewed lustre, and giving light and hope and joy and promise to all God's children. I see what lies behind! It is coming—it is coming! "Diana ye hear it—diana ye hear it." Then, again, in our glorious Union shall we

"See truth, love and mercy in triumph descending,
And Nature all glowing in Eden's first bloom,
On the cold cheek of Death smiles and roses are blending,
And Beauty immortal awakes from the tomb."

When the cheers for the speaker had ceased and he had resumed his seat, Col. T. F. MEAGHER was announced, and spoke at some length.

In consequence of the imperative pressure on our pages the speech of Mr. MEAGHER, which elicited much enthusiasm, has been withheld for to-day.

Col. MEAGHER was followed by Col. JESSE C. SMITH and Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, both of whom made strong speeches in favor of sustaining the Government, putting down rebellion and punishing treason. On the conclusion of Mr. MURPHY's speech, the meeting adjourned, with cheers for the Union and the Peoples' Ticket.

[Advertisement.]

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A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUA[illegible] young woman, as chambermaid [illegible] would do chamber-work and waiting, or [illegible] to assist with the washing and ironing; or would [illegible] to do housework separately; can bring the best of references from some of the best families in [illegible] City; has lived with present employer two years. Call at No. 34 Sixth-av., [illegible]

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT [illegible] wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or [illegible] chamber-work and waiting; or would do [illegible] else wanted; has good references from some of the best families in [illegible] City; has lived with present employer two years, and will remain [illegible] two days, by calling at No. [illegible]

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION [illegible] by a respectable young girl, to do the chamber-work and fine washing and ironing, or chamber-work [illegible] to make herself generally useful in the washing and ironing, or [illegible] to the housework of a small family; has the best [illegible] as to honesty, sobriety and capability. [illegible] at No. 65 West 28th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress or plain seamstress; [illegible] to take care of children, by a young English girl [illegible] willing to make herself useful; good City reference [illegible] Apply at No. 160 East Broadway, corner of Jefferson-st., for one week.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL [illegible] wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; fully [illegible] to take care of children; best of City reference given [illegible] the first place. Call at No. 377 Broadway, between [illegible]

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waiting, and do fine washing in a respectable boarding-house or a private family. The best of City reference. Call at No. 61 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A German girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at No. 317 Christopher-st., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, with the best of City references, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone. Call at No. 145 6th-av., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR HOUSEMAID.—A Wanted, by a young woman, a situation in a respectable American family as chambermaid, or to do the house-work of a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., in University-place, for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 42 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation to do chamber-work, sewing, and take care of children; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 194 East 21st-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; has the best references; lived at her last place four years. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as above; three year's City reference can be given. Apply at No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable Englishwoman, who thoroughly understands her business either in a private family or boarding-house; she would go by the day, week or month; she would be found an efficient servant where her services may be required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 1,257 Broadway, one door from the corner of 31st-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry, would assist with the washing and ironing of a small family, or will cook, wash, or iron; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 170 West 31st-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class English cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including all kinds of soups, pastry, jellies, creams, &c.; either in City or country; no objections to assist in washing. Inquire at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; will go to a first-class boarding-house; understands all kinds of game, meats, jellies, biscuits, &c.; best references. Call at No. 294 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, as cook; has had long experience in the best American families; is an excellent baker, and would have no objection to help in the washing and ironing; the best City references. Address or call at No. 134 East 23d-st., fourth floor front.

A COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED, BY A highly respectable young woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing; unexceptionable City reference can be given. Call at No. 15 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—A VERY EXPERIENCED PERSON wishes a situation as cook; understands her business in every department, and can give the highest testimonials to that effect; wages $10 a month. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., one door from 6th-av.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook and baker; willing to do plain washing, if required; best of City references given. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a first-class cook; one who understands English and American cooking thoroughly; has the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has three years' reference; no objection to the country. Call or address COOK, No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is a good bread, cake and pastry baker; will also assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 257 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook and excellent baker; has been four years in her situation; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 Rivington-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable middle-aged woman, who can show the best of City references; understands her business in all its branches. Apply at 94 West 20th-st.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by an English woman, who perfectly understands her business in soups, meats, game and desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 51 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable Protestant woman; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 99 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av., up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at her last place, No. 79 East 31st-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 East 23d-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, TIdy woman, with excellent City references from her last lady, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry; wages $9; City or country; also, her cousin, as seamstress, nurse and chambermaid; wages $6; intelligent, obliging. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 26th-st., within one door of 7th-av., top floor.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as a good cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; can give satisfactory reference. Apply at her present employer's for two days, at No. 117 9th-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner 9th-av.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable person, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as regular laundress; understands finest fluting; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 74 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 61 East Houston-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 87 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; and to do washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, TO cook, wash and iron; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 15th-st.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, a situation by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiting, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; or would be willing to do housework separately; can bring reference. Can be seen at No. 438 8th-av., first floor, in the rear.

A COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable young women wishes situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing. Has the best of City reference for seven years. Call at No. 225 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., basement.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging; not afraid of work. No objection to the country. Best of City references. Call at No. 171 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 East 4th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by an experienced girl; understands cooking in all its branches; is honest, obliging and willing; a good place and low wages expected; has good City references. Apply at No. Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do the entire work of a plain family; is capable, willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 120 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook; washer and ironer, in a private family; best City references. Call at 198 West 27th-st., in the basement.

AN ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER—WHO can cut and fit children's dresses; has a thorough knowledge of all kinds of family sewing; wishes to make a few engagements by the day or week; would take the work home if required. Address No. 104 East 25th-st.

A GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted by a very neat and respectable girl to do general housework; has but recently arrived from the old country, but is capable and willing, with the supervision of her employer for a few days, to do the housework, washing, ironing and plain cooking of a private family; wages expected, $4 per month. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant young woman, with undoubted reference of two years, desires a situation for general housework; is a good cook and baker, an excellent washer and ironer; will be found fully competent, and not afraid to work. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. No objection to the country.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 215 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl; can do general housework and plain cooking; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., third floor, front room.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 King-st. Good City reference.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, to do general housework, in a small family, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good references. Can be seen from 10 till 3, at No. 226 West 25th-st., second floor back.

A HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RESpectable middle-aged woman, Protestant, whose husband has gone to Europe, would like a situation either in City or country; is an excellent cook, bread and butter baker, and can give satisfactory references as to capability and honesty. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do housework in City or country; is a very excellent cook and good washer, and can do up gentlemen's or ladies' linen in a superior manner; has excellent reference. Call at 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; does up gentlemen's shirts and ladies' fineries beautifully, and all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; or will take a situation as competent chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st., second floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress; she can do up fineries in the best style; also French fluting; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork if required; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as first-class laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; can do French fluting and ladies' muslins in the best style; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, back room.

A LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, SITUATION AS laundress by a respectable young woman; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references; lived five years in her last place. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a neat and obliging girl; is an experienced washer and ironer, and would assist in the chamberwork; has good City reference; low wages expected. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman in a private family as laundress; is not afraid of work; can do up all kinds of family washing, and understands French fluting; best City references. Call for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; is fully competent; understands French fluting and crimping; good reference. Apply at No. 175 West 26th-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 373 6th-av., one door from 23d-st., in the store.

A NURSE.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND A situation for a woman of good disposition, fourteen years' experience in the care of children; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; will be found worthy of trust under all circumstances; City references of the highest order given. Apply at No. 28 West 25th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS WET nurse, by a respectable married woman, in a private family. Call at No. 146 1st-av.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse or seamstress; can speak French fluently; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is also a good hair-dresser; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes a situation in a private family, as nurse; can do fine washing and ironing or light chamberwork; has long experience in children; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts. Best City reference.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid, by a willing and obliging girl, who can be well recommended; no objection to do a child's washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 278 5th-av.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, &c., by a very respectable Welsh Protestant young woman; can give the best reference as to character, capacity, &c. Call at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant girl aged 16, a situation to take care of children, or do light chamberwork and waiting. Call at No. 272 1st-av., first floor, corner of 16th-st.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by an Englishwoman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 65 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can give five years' City reference, and two from her last place; is a person of very neat habits. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the very best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 105 West 28th-st., corner of 7th-av.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as children's nurse, or do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 206 9th-av., corner 24th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation in a family; she is a good seamstress; understands dressmaking, millinery and machine-sewing. Apply, during this week, at No. 2 West 18th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist with other work. Call at No. 192 West 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; would assist in light chamberwork, or assist with care of children; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 168 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a young woman who understands dressmaking and sewing in all its branches; can operate on a sewing-machine; has the best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's till engaged. Apply at No. 68 West 31st-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 330 8th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl; is a first-class seamstress, and can take care of children; can cut and fit children's clothing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or seamstress and to do waiting; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands family sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 290 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses neatly, and boys' clothing; can do chamberwork or take care of children; best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front room.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 125 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family, by a respectable Protestant young woman; can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs.

A WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman as waitress; has no objection to assist in chamberwork; has lived in the best of families; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress, by a young woman with best of references; lived seven years in her last place. Apply at No. 117 West 16th-st.

A WAITRESS, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young women, one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, and the other as laundress, chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting; or both would do the work of a small private family; they have the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at 132 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A SCOTCH GIRL WISHes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 523 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 140 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Top floor, back room.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN (SCOTCH) with 12 years' reference, would like to go to California with a family, or would wait on a lady. Can be seen at, or address, No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!!—Servants with excellent City references, and at all prices, can be procured free of charge at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a thoroughly competent double-entry book-keeper of 13 years' practical experience; was five years with last employers. Good City reference furnished. Address WM. CHAPMAN, Powers' Hotel.

A BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, entry clerk, or a position in an insurance office or commercial house, by a competent young man; satisfactory reference given as to ability, integrity, &c.; terms low; will accept a position as salesman in a good store. Address, for three days, WHITNEY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, of business habits, a clerkship in a shop or manufactory; is accustomed to drawing, and somewhat acquainted with machinery and pattern making. Address H. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman; he parts with him in consequence of breaking up his establishment; he is honest, sober and obliging, and understands his business thoroughly. Call at, or address a note to P. A., No. 349 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best City reference, and is well known to be sober and steady in every respect. Address G. R., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant single man; has been a coachman in New-York for fourteen years; can be highly recommended as a first-class servant, in all branches, by the most respectable gentlemen in this City; has waited on table when required. Apply at No. 305 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes a situation in a private family as coachman; understands the care of horses, and also a good, careful driver and good groom. Call at No. 25 William-st., for two days, and then will receive good satisfaction.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS coachman, by a man who has a recommendation of two years from his last place; he thoroughly understands horses; has no objection to the country. Address F. J., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT DISposing of his horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, an Englishman, reliable in every respect. Address E. M. T., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man who understands his business; has the best City reference as to his driving and care of horses. Apply at No. 60 East 14th-st., Union-square.

A COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man wishes a situation as coachman. He can give the best City reference. Call at 50 4th-av., New-York.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUAtion is wanted by a young man of good habits in a gentleman's family; he understands the care of horses, harness and carriages thoroughly; is an excellent and careful driver; is sober, honest and industrious, willing and obliging; has three years' reference from his last place. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, As a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriage and horses, and can be highly recommended. Address A. B., at Mr. Disney's harness store, No. 60 Union-place, next door to the Hotel, East 14th-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN EXPErienced and careful driver, well acquainted with the management of horses, and capable of acting as veterinary surgeon, when required, wants a situation; he has filled the above situation in one family for five years, and can come well recommended. A note addressed to J. M., Box 2,022 Post-office, will meet prompt attention.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED As a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by several gentlemen at present in town; would like to make himself useful to his employer. Address M. E., at Mr. Colins', No. 219 Bowery.

A COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by an Englishman as coachman or groom; no objections to travel with an officer; he can give the best of City reference from his last place. Apply at Samuel Lowry's harness store, No. 932 Broadway.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as gardener, to take care of a gent's place; can give the best references as to capability, &c. Call at No. 71 Liberty-st., Mr. Smith's seed-store.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, BY A SOber, steady man, a situation as gardener; is a good vegetable gardener, and would do farm-work if required; understands the care and treatment of horses, or any kind of cattle, and is willing to make himself generally useful around a place; can be well recommended. Address R. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon, and is a good milker of cows; can take care of vegetable garden, work on farm, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Any one in need of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to T. B., No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a waiter, in a private family, by a single, steady, respectable man; the best of City reference given. Address to G. T., No. 38 4th-av., in trunk store.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS together, by a young Englishman and wife without incumbrance. Protestants; the man as groom and coachman; understands driving and the care and management of horses thoroughly; the woman as experienced cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; both understand their business thoroughly, as their reference will testify. A letter addressed WATSON, Box No. 143 Post-office, North Orange, New-Jersey, will be attended to until engaged.

A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, An elegant penman, wishes a situation where the services of such a person may be desirable; also, understands book-keeping; can furnish good recommendations. Address C. P. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

IN A BROKER'S OFFICE.—A SITUATION wanted, in a Broker's office, by an Englishman of good address, who speaks French and German; is a good accountant, and has good connections in England in the dry goods and stock business. Salary not so much an object. Address A. V., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a young man of steady habits and pleasing address, who understands his business; is not afraid of work; a steady place more an object than high wages; would go to any part of the country; has the very best of City reference, to whom he can refer, having lived in some of the best families in the City. Address WAITER, or call at No. 820 Broadway, Real Estate Office, or No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place, for two days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a steady, sober man, who has got good City references, and who understands his business, or would care an invalid gentleman; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands left, or a note addressed to J. P., at Mr. Bailey's drug store, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., No. 9, will meet with due attention for three days.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a steady, native man, without any incumbrance; has no objections to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 903 Broadway, or No. 718 Broadway.

A GENCY WANTED.—THE AGENCY OF SOME property wanted, by the subscriber; best of references given as to capability and honesty; also, good domestics procured. HENRY MAXWELL, No. 342 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

HELP WANTED.

NOTICE TO OPERATIVES IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

BRICKLAYERS, HOUSE-CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS

May obtain employment in Liverpool, England, at the following rates of wages, viz.:

Bricklayers	30s. sterling per week.
House-carpenters	26s. to 30s. sterling per week.
Plasterers	28s. sterling per week.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SAW-Mill; wages $10 per week. A stewardess for a steamer. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO knows her business well. Apply at No. 275 4th-av., from 10 to 1 o'clock, this morning.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman to cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 16 University-place, between 9 and 12 A. M.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, AN EXPERienced dressmaker, one who thoroughly understands cutting and fitting. She must trim tastefully and sew neatly. Any respectable person, having the above qualifications, can address T. B. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, stating her residence.

A GENERAL DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED A young woman for general housework, cooking, washing and ironing. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 11 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st.

A WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTED—Must be strong and healthy and able to furnish undoubted references. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 24 University-place.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant woman, a family washing, or that of a few single gentlemen; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JEUNE HOMME ANGLAIS, MAIS PARlant Français, garçon de table de premier ordre revenant de Newport, désire se placer dans une très bonne famille, à la quelle les recommandations les plus honorables seront fournies. S'addresser de suite au 51 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.

Have now reopened their store for the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
IN LIQUIDATION OF THEIR ESTATE.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

Have been made in the prices of the ENTIRE STOCK which must be disposed of this season.
GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered in

SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
MOURNING,
&c., &c.

All to be positively sold by December 1, next, and presenting perhaps the greatest opportunity to buy cheap goods ever offered in this City.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

We offer at retail our immense stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
Selling off to close the concern.
Brocatels.
Satin de Laines.
Damasks,
Lace Curtains, &c.
CHAS. LUM & CO., late Ferguson & Bros.,
No. 351 Broadway.

GOLD WINDOW SHADES—
Buff Holland Window Shades
White Holland Window Shades.
Best Quality at Reduced Prices.
Selling off to close the concern.
CHAS. LUM & CO., late Ferguson & Bros.,
No. 351 Broadway.

NOVEL ATTRACTION AT CANTRELL'S.
LADIES, ATTENTION!
BOOTS AND SHOES AT WAR PRICES!!
OUR LIST OF PRICES.
LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS, the Winter favorite, is sold at the low price of two dollars and fifty cents—a dollar less than the usual charge.
LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS, at one dollar and seventy-five cents—an excellent and most serviceable article.
LADIES' GAITERS, the cheapest article ever offered, is furnished at the remarkably low price of one dollar and a half.
BOYS', MISSES and CHILDREN'S SHOES, proportionately low.
Excellence, durability and cheapness are the characteristics of our fabrics. Visit CANTRELL'S
No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

200 PIECES BLUE FRENCH MERINO
WOOL DELAINES,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,
FROM AUCTION.
GREAT BARGAINS.
CUMMINGS, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279 and 283 Broadway.

CLOAK AND SHAWL STORE,
THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
Square and Long Broché Shawls, 25 per cent. below the cost of importation; Stella and Saxony Plaid Shawls, daily received from auction. New Styles of Cloth and Beaver Cloaks, the best for the price in the market.
At 108 and 110 Sixth-av.
C. G. HOOK.

RICH PARIS
FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,
Just landed, must be sold,
Almost given away.
AT NO. 629 BROADWAY.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutile corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250. J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES.—A CONSIGNMENT OF ELEgant 7-octave rosewood pianos, of the best makers, fully warranted, and must be sold without regard to cost. Store to let. J. P. WAKE, No. 182 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church-yard.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCtion in price.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 97 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

GRAND PIANO WANTED—SECOND HAND, in good order, of best City make. Address, stating maker, length of time in use, and price, H., Box No. 2,225 Post-office.

A LADY, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE best instruction in music, will give piano and guitar lessons. Apply at No. 155 East

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR
NATIONAL LOAN.
OFFICE OF KETCHUM, SON & Co., }
No. 40 Exchange-place. }

Treasury Notes issued for the National Loan, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable to order of subscriber, or as directed, and of the various denominations, can now be had at this office, immediately upon deposit therefor in gold or current funds. Orders from the country, accompanied by check, supplied by return mail.

Six Per Cent. Two Year Treasury Notes received at par and interest in payment for the above.

MORRIS KETCHUM.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

AGENCY
of the
U. S. GOVERNMENT,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES
now ready for delivery in any required amount, in 50s, 100s, 500s, 1,000s and 5,000s.

PAYMENT
may be made in 6 3 cent. 2 years' Treasury Notes at par and accrued interest, or in drafts, checks or current funds.

C. F. LIVERMORE,
Government Agent.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
At the office of
COLGATE & HOFFMAN,
No. 47 Wall-st.
6 per cent. Two-Year
Treasury Notes received
At Par in payment
For 7 3-10 per cents.

SIX PER CENT. TWO YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
PURCHASED BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 19, 1861. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. for the election of six Directors in place of those whose term of office will then expire, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, OCT. 9, 1861.—The Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs has this day filed in this Department a notice that, on and after the 1st day of November, proximo, its circulating notes will be redeemed by the Albany City Bank, its present redeeming agent, at the legal rate of one-fourth of one per cent., instead of at par as heretofore.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL }
NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 9 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

UNION BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, the interest due on the fourth mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which became due on the 1st of October inst., will be paid on presentation of the coupons, at the office of the subscribers in Erie-place, on and after the 1st day of November next.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.
OCTOBER 22, 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS.—All the past due coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., at the rate of $35 for each coupon, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum on the face of said bonds.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1861,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK:
7:15 A.M. from Hunter's Point; 9 A.M. Mattano, Fulton-slip; 11 A. M., from Hunter's Point; 1 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 4 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip; 6 P. M., Mattano, Fulton-slip.
LEAVE FLUSHING:
6:30 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 7:55 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 10 A. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 1 P. M., cross Hunter's Point Ferries; 2:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip; 4:45 P. M., to Fulton Market-slip.
Hunter's Point (the New-York terminus of the Railroad) is accessible by James'-slip Ferry every half-hour, and by 34th-st. Ferry every fifteen minutes.
N. B.—The last trip leaves Fulton-slip, at 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 6 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

DARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3¼ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train eaves Bergen at 10½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 28th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.

PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-1aw6mF

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of very choice oil-paintings, including many guaranteed ORIGINALS, bearing the CERTIFICATE of the artists. Among them will be found:
AN INTERIOR, by ADRIENNE DE SENNECOURT.
MARINE, by SCHAUMBERG.
LANDSCAPE and FIGURES, by RUYSDALE and VANDEVELDE.
CATTLE, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
INTERIOR, by FRANCK.
And many other fine paintings. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues. The attention of those in want of really fine pictures is requested to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE BY
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Nos. 20 Murray-st. and No. 33 Warren-st.,
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
in great variety.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
HOSIERY KNIT GOODS, FLANNELS,
DOMESTIC LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS SILKS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS NECK-TIES, GLOVES,
GAUNTLETS, &c.
Particular attention is invited.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, OCT. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-street, a large and elegant assortment of genteel household furniture of every description, removed for convenience of sale and to pay advances, consisting of very rich solid carved rosewood suites, in satin and brocatel plush and reps; also plain suites, in same; elegant and very highly finished chamber suites, in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut; elegant black walnut library suites and dining-room suites; elegant rosewood amour-à-glace, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, secretaries and etageres; very rich carved buffets, in oak, black walnut and mahogany, lounges, in reps, leather and damask; carved pillar and plain extension tables; oak and black walnut dining, hall and office chairs; elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantle glasses; a large lot of gas brackets and ormolu and bronze chandeliers; together with an assortment of office and library desks and tables, in black walnut, oak and mahogany; a splendid aubisson carpet.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT CHINA DINNER SET, LARGE PIER AND MANTLE MIRRORS, &c.—D. D. CAULKINS will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the contents of the large dwelling-house No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of elegant carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; solid rosewood parlor suites in plush, velvet and satin; oil-paintings, mirrors, lace and satin window-curtains, rich rosewood centre and side tables, Turkish easy chairs, oak dining-room furniture, rich China dinner set, 160 pieces, tea sets, silver and glassware, ivory table cutlery, beds and bedding, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, kitchenware, &c., &c. The above sale is positive, as the family are removing.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:
84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.
108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.
40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company for $200 each.
All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.
The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 18, at same hour and place.
The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 25, at same hour and place.

H. D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT Auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at his salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., the balance of a retail druggist's stock, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of hair and clothes brushes, porcelain, stereoscopes and views, patent India-rubber syringes, medicine chests, traveling companions, bay rum, pearl card-cases, dressing-cases, combs in all varieties, &c., &c. Also, immediately after sale of above, a collection of paintings, of the Roman, French and American schools, embracing the works of Murillo, Snyders, Holbin, Albano, Joseph Vernet, G. Dow, J. C. Thorn, and others, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT AUCTION on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household and office furniture, consisting of mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mahogany tête-a-têtes and chairs, centre and side tables, oak and black-walnut hat-stands and hall chairs, hair mattresses, mahogany wardrobes, elegant carved mahogany marble-top buffet, cribs, oak and black-walnut office-desks and chairs, &c.; also, several fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, china vases, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black walnut dressing bureaus, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson brocatel; rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, tables, card tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, pailasses, rosewood bookcase, &c. Elegant bound books on various subjects. Also, China crockery and glass ware.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON THE 8TH-Av., opposite the Central Park.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
EIGHTH-AV.—8 lots on the 8th-av., comprising the entire front between 97th and 98th sts., 201x100 feet, desirably located, about on the grade, and commands a fine view of the Park, Long Island and the East River. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
LACQUERED WARE—A large invoice, just arrived from Japan, consisting of inlaid trays, boxes, baskets, cribbage boards, cabinets, stands, tables, writing desks, inlaid work and centre tables, wicker cabinets, inlaid trays, fancy bowls and stands, glove and handkerchief boxes, embracing many other beautiful and valuable goods, all of which will be sold without reserve.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
SOUTH BERGEN, TWO MILES FROM JERSEY CITY FERRY.—To be sold on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, six plots of ground, containing eight lots, in the neighborhood of schools, churches and railroads, commanding a splendid view of the Bay, and in the vicinity of the handsome residences of George C. Ford, Esq., and others. Horse cars from Jersey City every ten minutes.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer,
Exchange-place, Jersey City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15 hands 2 inches high, long tail; has trotted in four minutes; perfectly kind in single or double harness; can be driven by a lady or child; will stand without tying. Sold only for want of use.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 253 East 10th-st., a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture, carpets, curtains, &c., consisting of every article usually found in a first-class furnished house, and will be found worthy the attention of housekeepers.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, washstands, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, stoves, cutlery &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, No. 39 NASSAU-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, October 18, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROposal for Clothing," will be received at this office until FRIDAY NEXT, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, within sixty days from notification of acceptance of bid, THREE THOUSAND BLUE CLOTH ROUND JACKETS, and as many more as may be required previous to the first of July, 1862, the jackets to conform in quality of material, pattern and workmanship to those in use in the Navy, a sample of which can be seen on application to the inspector in charge at the Navy-yard aforesaid, and must pass the usual inspection of the Yard. Payment to be made at this station. The bid must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, that if awarded the contract will be executed.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, }
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE NEW UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COSMOPOLITAN,
A. C. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on TUESDAY, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.
All letters must pass through the Post-office. Passengers are requested to procure passports before securing passage.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES T. SANDFORD, No. 93 West-st.,
Or to CARRINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
ETNA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $38.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14 | On TUESDAY.....Dec. 10
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11 | On TUESDAY.....Jan. 7
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO PROCURE Passports must apply in person at the office of the United States Passport Agent, No. 34½ Pine-st. Passports are given free of charge on producing the necessary papers for the same. OSCAR IRVING, U. S. Passport Agent in the City of New-York, appointed by the Government.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State; in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury.
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Yours, respectfully,
J. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 460, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.

JOSEPH V. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,531 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA AND HERRMANN.
MATINEE SATURDAY, OCT. 26, at 1 o'clock.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
GRAND COMBINATION.

OPERA,	HERRMANN,	CONCERT.
OPERA,	HERRMANN,

FORT PICKENS, PENSACOLA AND SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

The Rebel Attack on the Blockading Fleet at New-Orleans.

The Fight on Santa Rosa Island.

NATIONAL VERSION OF BOTH AFFAIRS.

THE AFFAIR BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

The steamship *McClellan*, from the Southwest Pass, mouth of Mississippi, on the 14th, Fort Pickens on the 15th, Tortugas on the 18th, and Key West on the 19th, arrived this morning.

She brings the following particulars of the attack on the blockading fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi:

An attack was made on the night of the 12th inst. on the United States fleet laying at anchor near the Southwest Pass by the rebel fleet, consisting of six gunboats, the battering ram *Manassas*, and a large number of fire-ships, which filled the river from shore to shore. The United States fleet consisted of the United States steamers *Richmond*, *Huntsville*, *Water Witch*, sloops-of-war *Preble* and *Vincennes*, and storeship *Nightingale*. The fleet when attacked were at anchor inside the Southwest Pass. The ram *Manassas* came down and drifted foul of the *Richmond*, knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, doing but little damage. To avoid the fire-ships the squadron immediately got under weigh and drifted down the river.

The *Richmond*, *Preble* and *Vincennes* got ashore on the bar, (the *Nightingale* also went ashore,) and while ashore were attacked by the rebels, but without doing any damage to the vessels in any respect; but one shot took effect, and that struck the *Richmond* on the quarter. The rebels were beaten off by the *Vincennes* with two guns, she having hove overboard the rest of her armament, with her chains, anchors, &c., to lighten her, as she was very much exposed to the rebel fire.

The squadron had no one killed or wounded. The *Richmond*, *Preble* and *Vincennes* were towed off the next day by the steamship *McClellan*, which opportunely arrived. She received considerable damage to her stern frame in getting them off. The *Nightingale* remained ashore when the *McClellan* left. It was expected that she would be got off next day by the aid of the steamers connected with the fleet. The United States frigate *Niagara* arrived at the Southwest Pass on the 14th.

THE FIGHT ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

We have been enabled to gather the following particulars of the fight at Santa Rosa Island, from those on board the *McClellan*.

On the morning of the 9th of October, about 3½ o'clock, the enemy attacked Col. WILSON's position in force. Company E, Third Infantry, Capt. HILDT, and 27 men of Company A, First Artillery, under Lieut. TAYLOR, 85 men in all, under command of Major VODGES, met the enemy some distance above Camp Brown. Major VODGES was taken prisoner. Immediately Capt. HILDT, on whom the command devolved, engaged the enemy. Our loss was four killed, 21 wounded and eight prisoners.

The enemy's loss was much larger. Eleven of their men were found in one heap.

After daylight Major ARNOLD went to the assistance of Capt. HILDT, and the command proceeded until it arrived at the point where the enemy had disembarked. Their steamers were just leaving, and Major ARNOLD's command opened a destructive fire on them. The enemy left on the island 22 killed, 5 wounded and 33 prisoners. Many of their wounded were carried off. Capt. BRADFORD and Lieut. ELMS were killed. Three officers were captured; one of them, Lieut. JAYNE, formerly of the United States Marines, was badly wounded. Gen. ANDERSON, who was in command of the enemy, was wounded in the arm after disembarking.

The enemy acknowledge a loss of over one hundred.

The loss on our side was as follows: regulars, 4 killed and 21 wounded; one officer and seven men taken prisoners.

The Zouaves lost 9 men, who were killed in their camp, and 11 taken prisoners.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The fight occurred on the morning of Oct. 9. The Zouave camp was situated on Santa Rosa Island, about one mile from Fort Pickens, and was so distributed as to command all the approaches to the fort, and also to protect the batteries. The rebel force, 1,500 strong, embarked from the Pensacola Navy-yard in three large steamers, and landed on the Island, about four miles above the camp, soon after 2 A. M. The night was very dark. The rebels rapidly formed in three columns, and proceeded silently towards the Zouave camp, hoping to effect a total surprise. In this they were but partially successful. The picket guard, stationed about 600 yards from the camp, discovered and fired upon them. This gave the alarm, and saved the regiment from annihilation The attack of the enemy's columns was simultaneous, and volley after volley was aimed at the volunteers, who were forced to fall back, leaving their camp in the hands of the rebels, which they immediately commenced burning. Fort Pickens was by this time thoroughly aroused, and three companies of regulars went to the assistance of the Zouaves. It was now our turn—the rebels commenced retreating to their boats, closely followed by the regulars and a small number of volunteers, keeping up a destructive fire upon them, killing and wounding a large number. The rebels finally succeeded in reaching their boats, but were not permitted to depart so easily. Their steamers were about five hundred yards from the beach, and our men poured volley upon volley into the crowded mass. Every bullet told, and from the shouts and utter confusion of the enemy, it was clearly evident that we had obtained ample satisfaction.

The regular soldiers behaved nobly, and great credit is due to Capts. ROBERTSON and HILDT, and Lieuts. SEELY and TAYLOR, for the admirable coolness they displayed in manœuvering their respective commands. The volunteers were badly managed, and Col. WILSON is very much censured for the inefficiency and want of skill displayed in the action. He did not arrive at the scene of action until all was over.

The Camp of the Sixth Regiwas almost totally destroyed, officers and men loosing everything.

Major NEWBY had a narrow escape from capture. He was confined to his bed dangerously ill at time of the attack, and having been assisted to dress by his servants, was on the point of leaving his quarters, when the rebels charged up to the door. One of his servants was instantly killed, and the other taken prisoner, the Major leveled his revolver and shot one of the rebels through the head, and then passing quickly out of the house, succeeded in mounting his horse, and rode safely through the storm of bullets showered upon him.

The Sixth Regiment lost ten killed, sixteen wounded and nine prisoners. The regulars lost four killed, twenty wounded and ten prisoners. The rebels lost, by their own statement, 350, killed, wounded and missing. We took thirty-five prisoners, including three doctors, who were released.

The following are the names of some of the parties known to be killed at Santa Rosa, of WILSON's Zouaves:

Dennis Sauley, Patrick McGral, B. D. Crofth, of Company K; J. Buckhart, H. Parsons, of Company H. Patrick Gillen and J. Cavely taken prisoners.

FURTHER INTERESTING PARTICULARS—STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS BY THE M'CLELLAN.

Among the arrivals by the *McClellan* yesterday from Fort Pickens, were seven persons who had been living at Milton, in Alabama, thirty miles above Pensacola, and who have succeeded in making their escape from the rebels with a good deal of difficulty. Their names are as follows:

N. A. PACKARD and wife.

Mr. GILLETTE, Express agent.

Mr. JOHNSON, Engineer on the Alabama and Pensacola Railroad.

Capt. JOHN BUTLER and wife.

FRANK SMITH.

They are all in favor of the Union, and have left the South, at the sacrifice of all their property, on account of their attachment to the National Government. In an interview with Mr. PACKARD, we learned a good deal that was interesting concerning affairs in that quarter. He had been making arrangements for some time to leave at the first favorable opportunity. On the 10th he went down the river to Pensacola on business, and, in company with the others named, went on board a lighter lying there with the professed purpose of returning to Milton. They had some difficulty in getting permission to leave the wharf after sunset, as this was contrary to the regulations, but finally succeeded. The night was dark and threatened rain. They steered across to Deer Point, where they left the lighter and proceeded in small boats to Santa Rosa island, where they landed, as it proved, some eleven miles above the fort. They camped in a hollow during the night and the next day, fearing that they would be discovered by the guard-boat in case they attempted to go by water, they crossed the island and walked all the way to WILSON's camp, from which they soon made their way to the Fort. They came to New-York in the *McClellan*, on which they were obliged to pay a dollar and a half each for very inferior fare.

Mr. PACKARD says that the attack on WILSON's camp was avowed in Pensacola to have been part of an intended attempt to storm the fort. News had reached the rebels that a fleet was on its way to the Gulf with 35,000 men, and it was deemed necessary to attack the fort before its arrival. They had arranged, therefore, that 1,500 men should attack and destroy WILSON's camp, while 1,000 more should cross the island and attack the fort in the rear—BRAGG opening his batteries upon it at a given signal. The 1,500 men sent to surprise the camp were all picked men, 17 being selected from each company of the various regiments. The other 1,000 were Georgia troops, and could not be collected from the town in which they were scattered soon enough to take part in the affair. They were just ready to embark when the others came back after their repulse. It was universally conceded by the rebels at Pensacola that the expedition was an utter and a costly *failure*. About fifty of the men carried cans of camphene for the purpose of firing the tents. They came upon WILSON's men and took them by surprise. Part of them fought very well, and Maj. CREIGHTON ordered them to charge,—but his orders were countermanded and the troops fell back towards the fort, in some confusion Capt. HILL, meantime, hearing the firing, came out of the fort with two or three companies of regulars,—repulsed the rebels, drove them into their boats and killed many of them after they had embarked. One rebel officer was shot in the cabin of the steamer in which he was crossing, when more than half a mile from shore. The regulars showed the most perfect discipline and courage, and fired three shots to the rebels one,—taking very accurate aim and hitting nearly all the men in the head or breast. It was conceded at Pensacola, (and indeed the rebel newspaper accounts already received, state,) their loss at 40 killed and 50 or 60 wounded. The loss on our side was either 11 or 13, (Mr. P. did not remember which,) killed and 8 wounded. The reported destruction of property in WILSON's camp is utterly untrue. They partly burned one barrel of pork, not damaging more than a quarter of it, set a house on fire, and destroyed 15 or 20 tents. Beyond this they did no damage whatever.

Mr. Packard states that Col. Brown had made all his arrangements to open his batteries upon Pensacola on the 16th; and that he was prevented by the affair at the mouth of the Mississippi, which made it necessary for two of the ships which were to have taken part in the action, to go to the aid of our blockading fleet.

Affairs in Pensacola are represented as being anything but prosperous. The rebels have about 7,000 men there, but provisions were very high, and the Government had begun to seize grain, pork and whatever else might arrive for the public service, paying only at such rates as they might fix. Pork was selling at $55 a barrel, and 30 cents a pound at retail. Sugar cured hams, 35 cents; butter, 60 cents; salt, $5 a bushel; corn, $1 50; Flour, $8 to $12 a barrel; bacon, 25 cents a pound, &c. Some provision dealers had written to their correspondents in the country not to send any more produce there, as it would be seized by the Government. Every man suspected of owing any debts at the North, was compelled to declare the amount under oath, and pay it over to the rebel treasury. Nothing was in circulation but paper money, gold commanding a premium of 20 per cent. Corporations and individuals were issuing shinplasters of all sizes.

MR. PACKARD states that any one suspected of Union sentiments is in great danger of being mobbed, though a Mobile paper stated that over 400 "alien residents" had gone from there to Richmond to get passports to the North, under the proclamation giving them 40 days to leave. He says there are still a great many Union men there, but they dare not give the slightest expression to their sentiments. Mr. P. himself is a native of Maine.

ACCOUNT FROM A PRIVATE SOURCE.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received by Mr. HUGH MCCUTCHEN, of the Mechanics' Bank, whose son was a member of WILSON's Zouaves:

FORT PICKENS, Sunday, Oct. 13.

DEAR SIR: As the tent-mate and comrade of your son it becomes my melancholy duty to inform you that he was taken prisoner in an engagement with the enemy on the morning of the 10th inst., and carried to Pensacola Navy-yard, now in possession of the rebels. The enemy came down on our encampment about 3 A. M. 1,500 strong. We had in camp 215 muskets all told. Though they were much stronger than we, we beat them off with a loss on our side of 37 killed, wounded and missing. Their loss is 410 killed wounded and missing.

I saw WALTER fighting nobly in the thickest of the contest by the side of Major VODGES, in company with whom he was taken prisoner. There are flags of truce passing to and from the enemy trying to effect an exchange of prisoners, and our officers are trying to get WALTER exchanged, which they will probably be able to do. At least we all live in hopes. We have 28 prisoners and they have only eight of our men.

PASSENGERS BY THE McCLELLAN.

Capt. Ronckandorff, U. S. A.; Dr. Howell, U. S. A.; Lieut. Whittemore, U. S. A.; Major Newby, Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, from Fort Pickens; Capt. Norman, do.; Lieut. D'Orville, do., Lieut. Krehl, do.; Stephen Hill, do. From Pensacola—Capt. Pachard and wife, Mrs. Butler, Mr. Gillet, Mr. Johnson and Frank Smith. From Tortugas—Dr. Leavitt and wife. From Key West—Capt. Gillem, Mrs. Gillem, three children and servant, and 14 discharged soldiers and three slaves. She also brings seven refugees from Pensacola, who escaped, who report the rebel forces to be about 8,000 or 10,000 men. The army was poorly clothed, but well armed, and provisions were scarce and very high.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 24.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 17th, says that late news from Manassas is full of interest. Passengers from there yesterday by the Central train report that Fairfax Court-house was abandoned Tuesday night, and the sheds in the neighborhood, occupied for quartering the soldiers, burned, to prevent the enemy from using them. The troops, it is said, retired in the direction of Centreville all Tuesday night. Trains from Manassas to Fairfax are busily employed transporting troops and carrying supplies to Manassas.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

A duel was fought to-day in Arkansas, apposite Memphis, between Messrs. LANKE and CHAMBERS, both of Mississippi, and rival candidates for Congress. LANKE was mortally wounded.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The *Courier* states that the National fleet off this port consists of seven vessels.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. —.

The Mississippi election returns are meagre, but indicate the election of Gov. PETTUS.

The Pensacola *Observer* has the following semi-official statement of the rebel loss at Santa Rosa Island: killed, 21; wounded, 38; prisoners, 22, including Lieut. LAYRE. The rebels have 18 Federal prisoners.

The Norfolk *Day Book* announces the arrival of the steamer *Roanoke* from Roanoke Island, which left that place on Monday afternoon, and reports the rebel steamers *Curlew*, *Fanny*, *Raleigh*, *Winslow*, and *Edwards* left Sunday P. M. for Hatteras Inlet. Very heavy firing was heard on the Monday following, in the direction of Hatteras, which began at daylight and continued until 8 o'clock.

Also, reports two Federal steamers cruising in Pamlico Sound previous to the departure of the expedition, but they were chased out by the rebe steamers.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 17th inst. contains the following telegraphic news:

MACON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Convention this morning passed resolutions recommending Congress to suspend the collection of import duties, and throw open our ports for free trade to all nations who maintain peace with us.

A series of resolutions were adopted relative to the Sequestration act, recommending that the payment of debts sequestered be not required during the war; that claims for indemnity and indebtedness due at the North be allowed as a set-off; that the Courts be empowered, in certain cases, to modify the retroactive effect of the bill, and the property of Northern residents laboring under disabilities of coverture of infancy be exempted.

A Committee, consisting of delegates from Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, was appointed to examine into a plan for a marine steam battering ram.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Dates from Pensacola to the 13th have been received.

A flag of truce was sent from Fort Pickens to Gen. BRAGG yesterday, stating that the prisoners captured on Santa Rosa would be sent to New Yore on Sunday. Gen. BRAGG sent a Paymaster over, to pay off the men in full for the remainder of their terms.

The correspondent of the Atlantic (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, in giving an account of the fight at Santa Rosa, says: "I scarcely know whether we achieved a victory or defeated. A siege is momentarily expected to commence, and every preparation has been made. Perhaps it will happen as soon as the dead and wounded have been cared for, and the soldiers rested from fatigue.

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Salvor with a Valuable Cargo.

Mason and Slidell Reported to be at Cardenas.

KEY WEST, Sunday, Oct. 20, 1861.

The United States steam transport *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, arrived last evening from Fort Pickens, with important dispatches for Washington from Col. BROWN, the commander of our troops in this Department. Your correspondent at Pickens will doubtless give you full particulars of the engagement, of which we have only rumors.

The past week at Key West has been one of excitement. On Sunday the yacht *Nonpareil*, Capt. WILSON, arrived from Havana, having been dispatched by Consul SAVAGE in great haste with letters for Major FRENCH, announcing the probable sailing of the steamer *Salvor* that day with contraband goods, destined for some So uthern port. On the receipt of the information, Major FRENCH visited the steamer *Keystone State*, Capt. SCOTT, and gave him other Consul dispatches. Capt. SCOTT, without hesitation, ordered his fires to be started, the crew on shore sent on board, and in two hours was underweigh.

The *Salvor* was discovered at 11 o'clock P. M., heading for the Quicksands, and steering due north, being her evident intention to enter Tampa Bay—a port from which she has been sailing for some months before the war. Capt. SCOTT sent an officer on board with orders to bring her to. Finding her papers irregular, she was taken possession of, and towed into this port, arriving at an early hour Monday morning.

Soon after the *Salvor* arrived, Maj. FRENCH sent an officer on board and arrested JAMES MCKAY, the former owner of the steamer, Dr. R. H. BARRETT, of Key West, and WM. G. BALL, and removed them to Fort Taylor, where they are now held prisoners of war.

The United States Marshal, while in charge of the vessel, examined two of the passengers, and ascertained from them the nature of the cargo. It consisted of 600 pistols, 500,000 percussion caps, 600 dozen hats, 8 cases shoes, 400,000 cigars, 400 bags coffee, cases of dry goods, etc. The crew informed him that cases of arms were secreted under the coal.

Capt. SCOTT, before leaving port, addressed a letter to Major FRENCH, asking the surrender to him of the prisoners taken from the prize. Major FRENCH refused, and was sustained in his course by the United States District Court.

It is reported that the District-Attorney will demand the return of both ship and cargo. The crew will of course be sent to this District for trial.

By the same vessel that brought the information concerning the *Salvor*, Consul SAVAGE advised Major FRENCH of the loading of a vessel at Havana, with arms and munitions of war, which would leave that port on the 16th inst.

There being no naval steamer here, this vessel will undoubtedly slip into Tampa or some other port. Tampa is not at present blockaded.

To show how important it is that the Navy always have one or more steamers at Key West, last evening a vessel arrived with dispatches from Consul SAVAGE to Major FRENCH, *reporting the arrival at Cardenas on the 16th ult., of the Confederate steamship Theodora, from Charleston, S. C., having the French Consul and family on board, and also Messrs. Mason and Slidell, Commissioners from Richmond for France and England.*

There was also communicated by the Consul the fact that on the 9th the British schooner *Evelyne*, Capt. ST. VINCENT, cleared from Nuevitas for Baltimore, with a cargo of West India goods. The Consul had reliable news that her destination was Charleston. Had a steamer like the *Keystone State* been on this station—to give chase to these vessels—the capture of one would have been of more service to our Government and more honorable to the captors than the high-handed proceedings noticed above.

Major FRENCH, on the 17th, arrested Mr. CHARLES TIFT, a member of a large commercial house in this city, and confined him at Fort Taylor. He is supposed to be acquainted with the *Salvor* case, and will probably be detained as a witness. Mr. TIFT lately took the oath of allegiance, and since then had not been suspected of any disunion proclivities. The oath of allegiance has been administered to 742 males of this Key since the promulgation of Major FRENCH's order, No. 82.—*Express.*

THE PIRATES AGAIN AT WORK.

Capture of the Brig Granada by a Charleston Privateer.

The brig *Granada*, Capt. PETTINGILL, from Nuevitas, for New-York, was taken as a prize by the privateer *Sallie*, of Charleston, S. C., on the 13th inst., in lat. 33, lon. 71, at midnight.

The Captain, second mate, and two seamen, were taken on board the privateer, and on the 15th, in lat. 29, lon. 70, were transferred to the British schooner *Greyhound*, Capt. GAMAGE, from St. Domingo City, and brought to this port. Mr. RUSSELL BUTTERFIELD, the first officer of the brig, was detained on board of her to navigate her into Charleston or Savannah. The cook, a white man, and one of the seamen, volunteered on board the privateer.

The *Granada* had a cargo of 400 hhds. sugar, melalo and molasses, and a quantity of cedar, and was consigned to Messrs. THOMAS OWEN & SON, of this City. The privateers took from the Captain his clothes and nautical instruments.

The *Granada* was built at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, in 1856—rated A 2, 255 tons burden, and was owned by, or consigned to, THOMAS OWEN & SONS, of this City.

The *Sallie* is a fore and aft schooner of about 140 tons, painted black, mounts one long gun amidships and has a crew of 40 men, and is commanded by Capt. LIBBY, formerly of the ship *Gondar* of Charleston. She ran the blockade from Charleston on 10th inst. She was formerly the schooner *Virginian*, of Brook Haven, and when last seen was steering to the eastward.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

The schooner *Addie E. Barnes*, of New-Haven, Capt. BETSWORTH, from St. John, P. R., Oct. 16, with sugar and fruit to THOS. GILMARTIN, Oct. 21, lat. 30° 50, lon. 71° 15', spoke the bark *Alice Mann*, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore. She reports that there was a privateer brig sailed from St. Johns, P. R., on the 6th of September, after having obtained a supply of water and provisions. She left the brig *Frances Lane*, for Baltimore, to sail on the 17th; also, the schooner *Orris*, for New-York, to sail the same day. The schooner *Fred. Howell* sailed on the 16th for Arroyo, to load sugar for Baltimore.

THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

Public Interest Unabated—Progress of the Trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

SECOND DAY.

The Court-room was crowded to excess, and hundreds were obliged to depart, unable to obtain admittance.

The discussion on the question of jurisdiction was resumed from yesterday.

It was explained that the prisoners were originally arrested in the United States District—that is, in Virginia—and that, according to the law of 1790, they could be tried in no other State but that of Virginia, because the vessel that captured the prisoners first anchored in that district, and by the same law of 1790 the prisoners must be tried in that district in which they first arrived.

The prosecution claimed that the fact of the vessel being in a certain marine district, at a certain distance from the shore, had nothing to do in making it absolutely necessary to try the prisoners in a particular district.

The plaintiff urged that the legal arrest was made when the prisoners were on board the *Perry*, and not when given over to the United States Marshal at New-York.

The Court decided that the question of jurisdiction was out of place at this stage of the proceedings, and the examination of witnesses was resumed.

Commodore Stringham testified that he proceeded to Hampton Roads in order to transfer the prisoners to the *Harriet Lane*, that being the first vessel which was to leave for New-York; the prisoners could not be landed on the Virginia district, on account of the forts on the Virginia side, which kept up an incessant fire upon vessels approaching that shore; the nearest port of entry was Norfolk, and in making that port a vessel would still be in the range of the Virginia batteries; Fortress Monroe was under the jurisdiction of the United States; the *Minnesota* was three-quarters of a mile from Fortress Monroe, and about the same distance from the Rip Raps; Norfolk was distant something like fourteen miles; he anchored below Hampton Roads; the width of the entrance to the Roads is three and a half miles; the *Minnesota* was outside of the Roads; about seventy fathoms of cable were paid out; she would not slew sufficiently to decide the question that she was inside the Roads; his object in going there was because he considered it a good anchorage; he had no instructions from Washington concerning the prisoners previous to his going to the Roads; there was no difficulty in landing the prisoners at Fort Monroe; he made two trips to Washington, and had on board during one of these trips Col. Baker's Regiment; the College was occupied by our troops; was never at the College but once; the College is near the Virginia shore.

In answer to the Court, witness stated that Hampton was burned previous to the war, and had formerly a population of four or five thousand.

Cross-examination—After arriving in Washington he did not know that he received any instructions in regard to these prisoners; they went forward to New-York before he left Fort Monroe for Washington; Gen. Butler was at the Fort when the prisoners arrived there; after the prisoners had gone to New-York he had some conversation with Gen. Butler.

A plan of Hampton Roads and vicinity was handed to the witness, who pointed out to the Jury the different localities involved.

David C. Constable, First Lieutenant of the *Harriet Lane*, testified that he was on board the *Harriet Lane* when the prisoners arrived; he had orders from Captain Van Brunt, of the *Minnesota*, to deliver the prisoners to the civil authorities of New-York; the *Harriet Lane* was half a mile from the *Minnesota*, a little further in shore; the *Harriet Lane* had come from Newport's News with the intention of going to New-York for a change of armament and repairs; the vessel had been previously fired into; they were about a mile from Old Point, a little to the westward of the *Minnesota*; Hampton Roads was considered inside of Old Point and the Rip Raps; the *Harriet Lane* was off Old Point, and not, properly speaking, in Hampton Roads, and the *Minnesota* was still further off; he brought the prisoners to New-York and delivered them to the United States authorities; they arrived in New-York on the 25th June; the *Harriet Lane* was in the naval service of the United States at the time.

Cross-examination by Mr. Brady—The prisoners might have been taken to Newport's News.

Second Lieut. Tompkins, of the *Harriet Lane*, testified that he was present at the transfer of the prisoners from the *Minnesota*, and accompanied the prisoners to New-York; [witness pointed out the positions of the two vessels on a map.] the *Harriet Lane* was outside Hampton Roads, and a mile from the Rip Raps.

James B. Smith testified that in June last he was a United States Commissioner. [Witness identified the warrant issued for the arrest of the prisoners.]

Ethan Allen testified—That he was Assistant District-Attorney; remembered calling on the prisoners at District-Attorney Smith's request; he called upon them for the purpose of getting information and talked with each one separately; took pencil and paper in hand and recorded the conversation; did not state to the prisoners the object of his calling; they recognized his authority; Henry C. Howland said he was born in Beaufort, N. C.; S. C. Passalaigae said he was born in Charleston; J. C. Delcasno said he was born in Manilla, in the China Sea, and had never been naturalized; Baker was born in Philadelphia, J. Harleston in South Carolina, Patrick Daly in Belfast, Ireland, and was not naturalized; W. P. Clark was born in Germany, and was not naturalized; Henry Oman was born in Canton, China, and was never naturalized; Martin Galway was also from Ireland, and unnaturalized; Richard Palmer was born in Scotland, not naturalized; Alex. C. Cold was born in Scotland, and was naturalized in Charleston in the year 1854 or 1855; John Murphy was from Ireland, and not naturalized.

Mr. Brady, for defence, objected to the confession of naturalization.

Mr. Evarts, for prosecution, was willing to recognize the prisoners as foreigners and citizens.

Lieut. Miller, of the *Perry*, was called for, but he was absent, and District-Attorney Smith stated that he deemed the evidence already produced as sufficient, and he would close the case for the prosecution.

J. LAROCQUE, Esq., then opened for the defence. He stated that the time had now arrived in the progress of this trial, when it was his duty to present to the jury the state of facts upon which the defence respectfully asked the acquittal of the prisoners. Twelve men had been put on trial for their lives before twelve other men, as pirates.

It has been stated on the part of the prosecution that these men were enemies of the human race, and if the Jury had time in the excited progress of the trial to reflect in their own minds as to what the import of these words were, it must certainly have occurred to them that there was a misapplication of the term. Look, for a moment, to the position of things in our country in which this trial takes place. All of the prisoners were from a far distant section of the country. Some of them were not born here, some were. At the time when these events occurred, they all lived there, were identified with that country, with its welfare and with its Government. There were their homes, their families and everything that attaches a man to the spot in which he lives. Those of them who had not been born in America, had sought this country as an asylum from other lands in the furthest regions of the world, some of them coming, as had been already stated, from the China Sea and other equally remote distances. They had lived in their adopted country for years, and had seen it convulsed from one end to the other, and they had seen hostile armies arrayed against each other. This very morning, a City newspaper had estimated the number in hostile array against each other, to be 700,000 souls. The prisoners had the misfortune to be placed on trial far from their homes, and they had been in confinement for four or five months. During that period, no opportunity whatever had been afforded for communicating with friends or relatives, and no opportunity had been given to procure means for meeting necessary expenses, or of even feeing the counsel in their defence. The learned counsel alluded to the acts of 1790 and 1820 defining piracy, and said they were never intended for such cases as this, and thought it a monstrous stretch of authority to try the prisoners under those acts. He thought it strange that the Government should press this trial, while another similar trial was going on in Philadelphia at the same time. It was doubtless the intention of the Government to satisfy public opinion, which had been greatly excited. He must be permitted, out of every respect for the authorities to whom we all owe allegiance, to wonder that this case had been allowed to come up here. He knew that the President might perhaps act too hastily, but when a proclamation had been issued the responsibility must be taken and sustained. He proceeded to show that these men were not robbers in the strict meaning of the law, and hoped that for the credit and honor of the country they might be acquitted. We all knew that in times of a civil commotion, and a civil war like that of the present, the minds of the people were, in the incipient stages of the controversy, very much excited. We could not listen at the outset of this commotion to the name of anything else but robber or traitor, as connected with those who are arrayed in arms against our Government, and one of the misfortunes resulting therefrom was the perverting, not only the minds of the citizens in the common walks of life, but it reaches the public halls of legislation and the administrative department of Government. He believed that the Government had become lenient, and was looking upon the result of this trial with an earnest desire that the verdict of the Jury would be a verdict of acquittal.

The situation of affairs at the time of the breaking out of the war was compared with that at the time the act was committed. It was then but a mere beginning of the revolution, and more than that Washington was in danger, and there were no hostile forces on opposite sides of the Potomac. Now scarcely a day passed, when in Virginia, in Kentucky, or in Missouri, our forces are not arrayed against each other in much large numbers than ever took part in any battle in the days of the Revolution. Does humanity, which rules war as well as peace, countenance our treating the citizens of the Southern States, mistaken and misguided as they are, to be hung as pirates? No matter how much the men now on trial were deceived and deluded, they at least deserve mitigation. They have had grievances no doubt, and are anxious to have their own Government, as did we in the days of the Revolution. Is it right that we should treat them as slaves and pirates? The learned counsel doubted not that if the votes of the entire army in the service of the Government were to be taken, they would not consent as a matter of policy that these men should be treated as pirates. He would say one word upon the duty and right of counsel upon trials of this nature. When the life of his client was put at stake it became his duty to make every effort to save it, and to present every argument for that purpose. The Jury also had a duty to perform. They were to forget that there was North, South, East or West, and they should give a verdict according to the facts and law in the case. He did not consider the crew of the *Savannah* pirates at all. It was known in the streets of Charleston that such an expedition was to sail. The crew of the *Savannah* seized a vessel which they considered an enemy to the Confederates States, which Government they had been taught to recognize and swear by. These men were men being tried for their lives, and the whole country was awaiting the result. If the jury found a verdict of guilty, these men would surely terminate their lives upon the scaffold. The counsel then called the attention of the jury to the past history of their own country—to the decisions of the Courts, which have laid down doctrines with regard to the Constitution of this Government. In doing so, they would perceive that, however much these men now on trial for their lives may have been deceived and deluded—as is certain that they have been to a great extent—and so frankly admitted by the counsel for the prosecution, that at least there was the strongest excuse for that deception and delusion among those of the prisoners who had read the Constitution of their Government, or the declaration of its independence. He held that his clients in this case had a right to all the resources and intelligence which it had pleased God to give other clients. We are bound to believe that the Government does not put these men on public trial for a mere idle mockery, and as the jury valued the peace and repose of this country, they would look upon it in that light. What is the crime of piracy as we have all been taught to understand the term? His learned friend had given a definition of what a pirate is. A pirate is an enemy to the human race. How does his crime commence? He starts upon the wicked course in some dark forecastle of some vessel upon the sea, and joins robbers who have been familiar with the nefarious business from their earliest days, and who think nothing of murdering the crew of a vessel, the safety of which has been intrusted to them. When the first wicked deed is committed, then follow a succession of cruelties, of rapine and outrages. Who ever heard of a pirate who, in the first place, commenced by publishing his design in the streets of populous cities like Charleston, before his fellow-citizens, not only of one city, but of ten great and populous States? Whoever heard of pirates doing what has been testified to in this case? The jury must certainly have seen the difficulties with which the prosecution have had to contend in this case. Whoever heard of a prize being sent home by pirates, and even over to the jurisdiction of their country. This has been brought out by the prosecution. The crew of the *Savannah* did not wound a single person or offer any indignities of any kind, but sent the men they captured as prisoners of war to Georgetown, and there they remained till their release, which took place soon after. The learned counsel then compared their action with that which was taken by the British when engaged in war with this country. He thought it was shameful that eighteen States of this country could not quell the present rebellion without resorting to the halter and the axe. He wished to show that no robbery or felonious or piratical intent had been proved—a point important to be established. The counsel then cited *Cooper's Naval History*, which gave the description of the meeting of five British vessels with a number of our own vessels, previous to which the British vessels hoisted the American colors to delude us. He hoped he should hear no more about the matter of colors.

One of the grounds upon which the prosecution rested this case was that of robbery. The counsel cited numerous authorities, including Hale's Appeal to the Crown, to refute this charge. He thought when the Jury came to consider the case they would speedily come to the conclusion that the prisoners designed no robbery. Blackstone's Commentaries and Hawkins' Pleas to the Crown were cited to define the crime of robbery.

The circumstances as testified to by witnesses for the prosecution show that the captain of the *Savannah* requested the captain of the brig *Joseph* to come on board and bring his papers. The answer of the captain was an inquiry by what authority that direction was given, and the captain of the *Savannah* replied by the authority of the Confederate States of America, whereupon the captain of the *Joseph* voluntarily descended with two of his crew, and when alongside of the *Savannah* was helped over the side by the captain of the *Savannah*, and was informed by him that he was under the disagreeable necessity of taking his vessel, and making him—the Captain of the *Joseph*—prisoner; and this was done, too, without any violence or the use of any force. The Captain of the *Joseph* submissively yielded up his vessel. Therefore, so far as the crime he is charged with, there is no evidence in the case upon which the Government can make out a felonious intent.

By the statements made out of the twelve prisoners only four of them appear to be citizens of the United States, and the other eight were born in different countries in Europe and Asia. The counsel proceeded to show, in this connection, what the statutes required for the conviction of persons who were at any time citizens of the United States, in support of which he cited from the act of 1790, and from Wildman's International Law.

He claimed that the English statutes, from which our statutes were taken, referred only to the cases of cruisers under commissions of abdicated or deposed Kings, of a foreign Prince or State, but not cruisers acting under their own Government, either *de jure* or *de facto*. A point to be relied upon on the part of the defence was that of jurisdiction. The attention of the jury was called to the United States Statutes 4, page 116. The law says that the trial shall only take place where the offence is committed. The counsel then proceeded to show that the District of Virginia was the place where his clients should have been brought up for trial. He claimed that the commission signed by Jeff. Davis, and found on board the *Savannah*, gave ample protection to the prisoners. [The letter-of-marque found in the *Savannah* was here exhibited.] The remainder of the argument referred chiefly to the right of issuing letters-of-marque by different Governments, and numerous authorities were quoted to sustain his views in exonerating JEFF. DAVIS of assuming an extraordinary power. He claimed that the united Confederate Government was responsible for the issuing of these letters-of-marque, and that they had a legal right to do the same.

The counsel stated that he designed to produce some important papers bearing upon the case, but had inadvertently come into Court without them.

The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day.

Among the many distinguished persons present yesterday was Mr. Edwin James, the Queen's Counsel.

MARRIED.

MAGOWN—WHITE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., STEPHEN L. MAGOWN, of Hudson, to LUCIE H. WHITE, of New-York.

POOR—NIMS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, Mr. ALBERT G. H. POOR, formerly of Charlestown, Mass., to Miss MARY E., second daughter of the late Theodore Nims, of this City.

GILMAN—PARK.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. N. L. RICE, HENRY O. GILMAN, Jr., to ANNA C., daughter of Charles F. Park, all of this City.

COTHEAL—CASWELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. Weaver, WILLIAM COTHEAL to CHARLOTTE ELIZA, daughter of John Caswell, all of this City.

HODGE—COX.—On Thursday, Oct. 24, at St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. C. H. HODGE to Miss D. S. COX.

EDWARDS—DIMON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. A. A. Willits, CHARLES EDWARD MILTON EDWARDS, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., to Miss MAGGIE DIMON, daughter of John Dimon, Esq., of the former place.

MACKLIN—WHITBECK.—In Jersey City, by Rev. Lewis Dunn, Mr. WILLIAM MACKLIN and Mrs. JANE H. WHITBECK, both of West Troy, N. Y.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

GRAVES—JONES.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. B. Van Auken, of Charlotte, Dr. C. F. GRAVES, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ANNIE, daughter of A. H. Jones, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.

DRAPER—KINNICUTT.—In Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Dr. Hill, Dr. WM. H. DRAPER, of this City, to ELIZABETH WALDO, daughter of F. H. Kinnicutt, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

EDMONDS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, JANE H., daughter of James Edmonds, in the 28